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TODAY IS 70TH YEAR FOR HOME MINISTRY; YUZAWA GIVES TALK

Minister and Staff Members Visit Meiji Shrine; Baron Wakatsuki Reminisces

FORMER CHIEFS HONORED

Incumbent Head Gives Reception at His Official Residence in Evening

Today marks the 70th anniversary of the establishment of the Home Ministry which was created on November 10, 1873.

In celebration of this occasion, high-ranking staff members of the same Ministry, with Home Minister Michio Yuzawa and bureau chiefs, visited the Meiji Shrine at 8 a.m. At 9 a.m., the Home Minister gave instructions to the staff members of his Ministry at the conference chamber in the Ministry.

Minister Yuzawa will be host to former Home Ministers including Baron Kitokuro Ichiki, Dr. Rentaro Mizuno, Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, Tatsuo Yamamoto, Keinosuke Ushio, Koichi Kido, Naoshi Ohara, Count Hideo Kodama, Eiji Yasui and Harumichi Tanabe at a reception to be held at 6 p.m. at his official residence.

Reminiscing on the period when he was in the post of the Home Minister from June 1924, to January 1926, former Home Minister Baron Wakatsuki had the following to say in an interview with the Asahi:

"Remarkable events that took place during my term of service were the establishment of the system of general election, the enactment of the law for the maintenance of the public peace and the abolition of the 'Gun-Yakusho' or county-office.

"When the bill for the establishment of the system of general election was to be forwarded, a bitter opposition resulted in the House of Peers and also in the Privy Council.

"Under such circumstances, I was rather worried as to the outcome of the event. But the bill was passed by the House of Representatives without any trouble. I worked hard at this matter. At that time, Kurahei Yuasa was the Home Vice-Minister, and Keinosuke Ushio was the chief of the local bureau, while the present Home Minister Mr. Yuzawa was the chief of the Sanitary Section and was exerting himself to bolster the Meiji Shrine Athletic Meet.

"The proposal of the Law for the Maintenance of Public Peace was also met by opposition by the Seiyu Party, the Kokumin Party and the press circles. As the situation demanded the institution of the same law very urgently, however, I pushed the movement resolutely in cooperation with Heikichi Ogawa who was then the Justice Minister.

"Meanwhile, the abolition of the Gun-Yakusho was carried out smoothly as the chiefs of villages and towns all supported the movement. This administrative change was in line with the present movement for the simplification of administrative machinery."

OLD FAPI EXCHANGE MADE FOR RESIDENTS IN AMOY

Domei

AMOY, November 8.—Residents here still possessing old fapi notes will be able to exchange them for new bank notes of the Central Reserve Bank of China, it was announced yesterday, by the officials of the local Japanese Consulate-General.

Special arrangements have been made so that all residents still holding old fapi notes may exchange them between November 16 and November 30. The announcement said, however, that after December 1, the old fapi notes will be considered illegal.

The first exchange of old fapi notes for new bank notes of the Central Reserve Bank of China was effected last July and the circulation of old fapi notes as legal tender made illegal from that date.

In order to give those who failed to take advantage of the first opportunity to exchange their old fapi notes, the local officials have succeeded in making new arrangements.

Axis Air Formation Bombs Gibraltar; U-Boats Active

Asahi

ROME, November 8.—Axis air units attacked and rained bombs on Gibraltar which was protected by about 200 enemy scout planes that were flying over the fortress this morning, according to a report from La Linea, Spain, near the Gibraltar boundary. It was the first daytime bombing on Gibraltar since the beginning of the present war.

It was also reported that another strong Axis bomber unit found a group of enemy transports in the Western Mediterranean and severely bombed them.

U-Boats Sink 16 Ships

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, November 9.—German submarines sank 16 enemy merchant vessels totaling 103,000 tons and also torpedoed two others off Trinidad, Caribbean Sea, and also off Cape Town, it was announced in a special communique of the German High Command today.

6 Allied Warships Hit

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, November 9.—Six Allied warships and four transports were hit with high explosive bombs by German bomber units when they attacked the British and American fleet in the sea north of Algiers since November 6, according to a communique issued today by the German High Command.

British Cruiser Torpedoed

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, November 9.—A British cruiser of the Leander type (7,-270 tons) was torpedoed in the western Mediterranean area by a German submarine, reported the German High Command today.

Anglo-U.S. Fleet Attacked

Domei

LISBON, November 9.—Axis air forces attacked the British-American fleet along the entire North African coast, it is reported from Rome.

Allied Cruiser Sunk

Domei

ROME, November 9.—Axis air units and submarines attacked an Allied convoy in the waters off Algiers, and sank one enemy cruiser and inflicted heavy damages on several transports, the Italian High Command announced today.

Reich Bombers Hit U.S. Warships

Domei

LISBON, November 9.—According to a Vichy dispatch, a formation of Axis dive-bombers made its appearance over Algiers at 5:30 p.m. on Monday and carried out fierce bombings for 30 minutes on the United States warships and boats engaged in landing operations.

In the raid, two United States craft were hit by German bombs.

CONTROL LAW FIXED ON ENEMY HOLDINGS

Japanese Army, Navy in Shanghai Announce Property Will Be Confiscated

All real estate holdings of enemy nationals existing in Shanghai will hereafter be prohibited the right of transference of their claims or the alteration of the claimants' names, it was announced Monday jointly by the Supreme Commanders of the Japanese Army and Navy in the Shanghai Area.

The so-called real estate of enemy nationals include those registered as such at enemy consulates and those registered at other consulates in the names of enemy nationals.

The full text of the announcement, as tentatively translated, follows:

"The Imperial Army and Navy herewith announce that enemy property in Shanghai registered at enemy consulates or those registered as such at other consulates will be regarded as enemy assets. Then, until they are released, all claims on these properties, in whatever names they might be held, are prohibited the right of transfer or alteration of the claimants' names.

"We also announce that all violaters of the above injunction shall be liable to punishment in accordance with military law.

Those non-enemy nationals who hold righteous claims on the above-defined assets are required to file an application asking for the release of their property from official confiscation.

"The application should be made to the New Enemy Assets Control Commission within three months from today, November 10, inclusive, accompanied by documents testifying to their rights. Any righteous owner, if he fails to submit this application within the prescribed period, will automatically lose all his claim."

To Assume Control

Domei

SHANGHAI, November 9.—Regulations, effective tomorrow, authorizing the chairman of the New Ordinary Enemy Property Disposal Committee to appoint managers to take charge of office buildings belonging to enemy nations as a means of facilitating their use were promulgated today by the Japanese Embassy office here.

American Pressmen In Vichy Prohibited To Dispatch Reports

Domei

VICHY, November 9.—With the severance of diplomatic relations with the United States, the French Government has prohibited American newspaper correspondents in Vichy from dispatching telegraphic communications to foreign countries.

STRATEGIC RETREAT IS EFFECTED BY AXIS

British Encirclement Line in Nile Area Broken Through In Fierce Battle

Domei

ROME, November 9.—In the Nile Front, Axis forces broke through the encircling line of the British forces after three days of severe fighting with the support of its air force and succeeded in retreating through the desert along the coast to join other Axis forces in the rear, the Italian High Command announced today. Italian fighter planes shot down two British aircraft.

Tank Battle Ends

Domei

BERLIN, November 9.—The German High Command announced today that in the Marsa Matruh sector, German air units stopped the offensive operation of British tank forces by smashing several tanks.

Also, German forces under the command of General Lanke fought the British army fiercely for three days and inflicted considerable damages to the enemy.

Allies Reach Libya

Domei

LISBON, November 9.—The Allied forces, breaking through Marsa Matruh, reached Libya, it was announced by the British Middle East Army Headquarters, according to a Reuters dispatch from Cairo.

However, no confirmed report is yet available from the Axis quarters concerning the march into Libya of the Allied forces.

NICHI NICHI CALLS UP ITS BERLIN REPORTER ON AFRICAN INVASION

Vichy-Washington Relation Obscure in the Past Suddenly Becomes Clear

GERMAN PEOPLE CALM

Appearance of U.S. Fleet at Gibraltar Foreshadowed Latest Allied Move

The Vichy-Washington relation which was rather obscure suddenly became clear upon the invasion of the American troops into the French colonies in Africa.

To get an insight into the reasons behind the violation of French rights and to find out the future course of German-French relations as affected by the latest allied injustice, the Nichi Nichi here called up its correspondent at Berlin. The talk follows:

Tokyo: How is the American operations in French Africa as reported affecting Germany? What step will Germany take against the situation?

Berlin: No clear German expression relative to the American invasion could we have as yet except the Reichsfuehrer's reference to it in his speech yesterday, that the United States troops resorted to a burglary act in North Africa. The German press, all very calm, carries the mere substance of the reports.

Tokyo: What is the motive behind the British-American invasion? Could you have some information about it there?

Berlin: One opinion holds that the anti-Axis camp wishes to penetrate Tunis and Libya from the present landing place. In view, however, of the distance of about 1,000 kilometers to be covered to execute the plan, the alleged move looks far from realization.

There is another view that the present step of the Allies is pretended as a prelude to the much-talked-of second front. There is also much doubt as to this view because the inability of the Allies to form a second front has been proved already by their failure in the attempt at Dieppe. The only gain the present Anglo-American military operations can achieve in the new site will be a slight check they will be able to give to the Axis advance. There is nothing else in prospect as far as we can predict here.

Tokyo: Was there any preparatory move perceived before the present anti-Axis move?

Berlin: It had been reported an American fleet loaded with troops was lying at Gibraltar, from which the present move could be predicted.

Tokyo: How will the Vichy Government move hereafter?

Berlin: All that can be said now is that the whole nation will be all out to fight the American invasion under the command of Marshal Henri P. Petain. One thing anticipated in this connection is a reorganization of the present French Cabinet. Premier Pierre Laval, with a view to tightening the national solidarity, will take steps to institute Jacques Doriet, leader of the People's Party, to join the Cabinet.

If this is realized there will be some changes in the policy of the French Cabinet. Premier Laval is apparently confronted with many domestic problems other than those already solved. Under the circumstances, the most important question is whether Mr. Doriet will accept the ministerial position to be offered by the present Cabinet.

Tokyo: What is the general outlook concerning the effect of the Allied invasion on the international situation?

Berlin: Briefly speaking, the incident will not effect the Axis seriously. For one thing at this juncture we must watch the attitude of Turkey with closer attention, mainly because the primary theater of the European War will soon be moved to the neighborhood of the Mediterranean Sea. This incidentally leads us to watch the situation in the North African front between the Axis and British troops. Britain and America, by way of restoring her accumulating disgrace from their successive war reverses, are most likely to concentrate their fighting strength around the new threater. We must be on guard much more than heretofore, I think.

Hasegawa for Tokyo

Lieutenant-Colonel Uichi Hasegawa, chief of the Press Section of the Kwantung Army, reached Shimonoseki on Monday morning and started for Tokyo at 9:25 a.m. the same day, reports the Asahi.

WHOLE F.I.C. IS HURT BY YANKEE INVASION OF AFRICAN COLONIES

Country Now Unequivocably Against Allies; Sentiment Toward Axis Soars

DECOUX PLEDGES LOYALTY

Cables Every Support to Homeland; Yoshizawa Sees Hanoi Closer to Japan

Nichi Nichi

SAIGON, November 9.—A big sensation was caused in French Indo-China by the recent invasion of French North and West Africa by the American forces.

Although French Indo-China has been cooperating with Japan in accordance with the Joint Defensive Alliance Pact signed in July last year, there still remained some De Gaullist elements in that country.

With the establishment of the Laval Cabinet following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the direction of the national policy of the central Government has been clarified and consequently the political and economical as well as psychological systems of French Indo-China have been advancing toward cooperating with the Axis Powers.

Specially noticeable in this connection is the fact that the miserable retreat of British influence from Asia before the invincible Japanese Forces has caused the sentiment of contempt toward Britain to rise higher in French Indo-China. Even some Frenchmen who are considered pro-De Gaullists have realized the unreliability of Britain.

As for the sentiment toward America, however the general trend was rather pro-American, as the French colonies in Africa; namely, Morocco and Algeria and others, have been supplied with foodstuffs by the United States.

This pro-American sentiment, however, has been disturbed by the recent invasion of French Africa by the American forces. The report of the severance of ties with America by the homeland has spurred this psychological trend. It is worthy of attention that, setting aside the trend among the Governmental leaders, sentiment of the general public is turning toward hatred against America.

Yoshizawa Makes Prediction

Domei

HANOI, November 9.—The decision by the French Government to cut off relations with America foretells that France will sooner or later join the Axis camp and the Japan-French Indo-China relationship will be more closely knit, predicted Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China.

"It is evident that in launching the recent invasion into French colonies in Africa, the United States sought a point where the resistive force is most fragile, as compared to the coasts of Norway and France which are strongly defended by the Germans.

"It is a pity that France has fallen prey to the Allies' dream of a second front. The recent aggression has laid bare the base character of America which has always been preaching the lofty principle of 'humanity.'

"I dont think there will take place any remarkable change in the relationship between Japan and French Indo-China. However, the decision by France to sever its ties with America will lead to France's joining the Axis camp and consequently the political relations between Japan and French Indo-China will be more strengthened."

In the meantime, Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China issued instructions to local administrators this morning ordering them to prevent the disturbance of public feeling, to maintain order and to obey faithfully the command of Chief of State Marshal Henri P. Petain. The Government-General is eagerly waiting for reports coming from Vichy.

All F.I.C. Behind Petain

Domei

HANOI, November 9.—Representing the local official and civilian circles, Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, sent the following message to the Minister of Colonies relative to the invasion of North Africa by the American forces:

"French Indo-China expresses the

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. HANDS PASSPORT TO FRENCH AMBASSADOR AS RELATIONS SEVERED

Cargo Boats Confiscated At New Orleans, Affirms Hull

ROOSEVELT CALLS MEET

King Sidi Notified Yanks Will Pass Through French Tunis

Domei

LISBON, November 9.—The United States Government confiscated three French cargo ships anchoring at New Orleans, it is reported. On this question, Secretary of State Cordell Hull made the following statement at the press conference yesterday:

"All French ships in United States ports have already been confiscated by the United States authorities. These ships will be placed under the protection of the American authorities until the relation between France and the United States is clarified.

"The relation with France is somewhat different from that with Axis nations. Therefore, it is not yet decided whether or not French Ambassador to Washington Gaston Henri-Haye and other French diplomats will be detained."

Roosevelt Calls Meeting

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 9.—President Roosevelt called today Chief of the U.S. General Staff General George C. Marshall, Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Joseph E. King, and Chief of Staff to the President General Lee and other army and navy authorities to a conference, and for 50 minutes discussed the American invasion into North Africa, it is reported from Washington.

U.S. Notifies Tunis King

Domei

LISBON, November 9.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt notified King Sidi Ahmed Bey of Tunis that the United States forces intend to pass through French Tunis, according to a report from Washington.

Status of Martinique Isle

Domei

VICHY, November 9.—There will be no change in the status of Martinique Island, a French territory in the Caribbean Sea, declared U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull, in a press interview on Sunday, according to a dispatch reaching here from Washington today.

"Even after the march of the United States forces into French North Africa," stated Hull "no change will be made in the status of Martinique Island, for the status of Martinique Island and French North Africa belongs to different categories."

Hull stated that the U.S. Government would continue its negotiations with the French Government for the solution of the pending problems, but he refrained from alluding as to how to negotiate with its diplomatic relation severed.

Casablanca Battle On

Domei

LISBON, November 9.—According to a Washington dispatch, the United States War Department made the followng statement today;

1. A bitter fight is now raging in Casablanca in Morocco. The complete occupation of this port is already a matter of time. In a sea battle off Casablanca, the American naval units inflicted heavy damages on the French fleet.

2. The American forces that landed on the northeastern part of Algeria are now driving toward Tunisia.

3. The American forces advanced several kilometers into the interior of the Oran sector, took 2,000 captives and occupied several airdromes.

Yanks Land at Philippeville

Domei

LISBON, November 9.—United States forces landed at Philippeville, 200 miles east of Algiers, it is broadcast from Vichy.

Oran Encircled

Domei

LISBON, November 9.—United States forces landed at several points east ond south of Oran, and the port is now surrounded by

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French-Swiss Border Closed November 9; All Permits Annulled

Domei

BERLIN, November 9.—The French-Swiss border was closed indefinitely from 10 p.m. today and passage permits issued hitherto became invalid, it was announced by the French Government, according to a Transocean dispatch from Geneva.

SETTLEMENT VITAL FOR CHINA PROBLEM

Shigemitsu Tells Press Japan Must Deal With Situation Immediately

Japan's policies concerning China must be comprehensively and strongly propelled to meet the arising objective situation as immediately and promptly as possible so that the War of Greater East Asia can be consummated satisfactorily.

Thus stated Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, who submitted his recommendations to Premier General Hideki Tojo, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki and Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani relating to the Greater East Asia policies of this country on his short-time return, in a press interview held on Monday evening at his private residence.

"At present the importance of the settlement of the China problem is urgent," stated Ambassador Shigemitsu, "for it is advantageous for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia."

"In this sense," he added, "Japan should not hesitate even for a moment to dispose of the problem, and for its settlement stress should be placed upon activities on the spot. It is along this line that we intend to deal with matters in connection with China.

"From this viewpoint, the importance of liaison between organs on the spot and home ministries and among the organs themselves should be taken into consideration. For propelling diplomatic policies in wartime, it is vitally necessary to meet the arising situation without hesitation. For the purpose of liaison I have already asked that a plane should be made available for the exclusive use of the Japanese Embassy in Nanking.

"Japan is immutable in its policy concerning the settlement of the China problem. For propelling this policy, cooperation on the part of the Army and Navy is a prerequisite. In this connection, an agreement has been already reached, and we are now in a position to forge ahead in a solid body to put our policy into practice.

"The problem of wholesale peace with China constitutes an important problem. As to our attitude to the Chungking regime, we are broadmined enough to tolerate it if the regime is willing to change its conceptions."

TO HONOR FRENCH HEROES

Rites to Be Held at Catholic Church Here Tomorrow

The French Ambassador communicates to the French colony that a service will be held at the Azabu Catholic Church at Kasumicho, Azabu-ku, at 10 a.m. on November 11 in memory of the French soldiers, who fell on the battlefield.

After the religious service, a reception will be held at the French Embassy to which the French community is invited.

Literary Men in Ise

Prominent men of letters of China, Manchoukuo and Mengchiang who represented their respective countries in the Literary Conference held in Tokyo for three days starting November 3 arrived in Uji-Yamada on Monday afternoon, says the Asahi. The party started for Osaka at 9:10 a.m. on Tuesday afternoon paying homage to the Grand Shrines of Ise.

France to Be Treated as Enemy Country, Asserts Morgenthau

3 ALLIED SHIPS SUNK

Poilus Repulse Advance of American Troops at Various Points

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 9.—Diplomatic relations with France were severed as the United States Government handed today to French Ambassador to Washington, Gaston Henri-Haye his passport, it is reported from Washington.

Declared as Enemy Nation

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 9.—With the severance of diplomatic relations with France, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., announced that France will be treated as an enemy country under the law controlling trade and communications with wartime enemy countries, it is reported from Washington.

Three Allied Warships Sunk

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, November 9.—Admiral Jean Francois J. Darlan and General Alphonse Pierre Juin are directing the military operation against the invading British forces at a certain point in North Africa, it is reported from Vichy.

In the Oran battle, two British warships and one American warship were sunk by the French coast artillery, it was also reported today.

With the invasion of the United States forces into Morocco, the de Gaullists in Morocco had attempted to join the British-American forces, but the Vichy authorities had in the meantime arrested the De Gaullists before they were able to join the invaders.

U.S. Troops Repulsed

Domei

LISBON, November 9.—The headquarters of French Army in Morocco announced tonight that with the arrival of reinforcements, French forces are repulsing the advance of American troops at various points, it is reported from Vichy.

U.S. Officers Captured

Domei

LISBON, November 9.—The French forces successfully repulsed and captured most of the officers and soldiers of a United States unit, which attempted to occupy a certain point after its landing on Morocco under the protection of the United States and British combined fleet in the early dawn of Sunday, according to a dispatch from Rabat.

As a result, the area has been recaptured by the French forces under General Emile Nogues since Monday morning.

In counter-attacks, the dispatch added the French forces are putting up a stiff resistance against the enemy in Saffi and other few places.

Allied Craft Sunk

Domei

LISBON, November 9.—Regarding the war situation in the Casablanca area, broadcasts from Vichy reports as follows:

"The French fortresses along the Casablanca coast concentrated their fires upon the Anglo-American fleet and sank several craft.

"Against several United States regiments under the protection of tank units which are encircling Casablanca, the French forces are offering stiff and stubborn resistance.

"In the sea battle fought on Sunday, the Allied air force bombed the French battleship, Jean Bart, which is now in flames.

Poilus Land at Rabat

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, November 9.—Large French reinforcements landed last evening at Rabat, Morocco, and immediately pushed forward, it is re-

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TAIYUAN CITY MAKES WONDERFUL STRIDES

Central Town in Shansi Fetes 5th Year of Occupation Amidst Prosperity

Domei

TAIYUAN, November 9.—In commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the Japanese occupation of Taiyuan, which falls today, colorful programs were planned by various quarters concerned.

In the morning a ceremony marking the occasion was observed. After the ceremony all present prayed for the continued success of the Imperial Forces at the Taiyuan Shrine.

From 7 p.m. the Taiyuan Reconstruction Lecture Meeting is scheduled to be held under the auspices of the local branch of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association with the attendance of Japanese Army officers and other prominent Japanese and Chinese as lecturers. Films will be also shown at the meeting.

The Chinese commemorated the occasion by holding an athletic meet under the joint auspices of the Japanese and Chinese.

Is Proseprous City

Taiyuan, in Shansi Province, which today is celebrating the fifth anniversary of Japanese occupation, is more prosperous than when the city was in the grip of the local regime. With post-war reconstruction completed, the town with a population of about 180,000 Japanese and Chinese, enjoys the status of being the fifth largest city in North China.

In this connection Domei reported Sunday from Taiyuan the prevailing conditions in the city as follows:

Taiyuan is now the administrative center of Shansi Province. The provisional defense council of Shansi Province, which existed in that city up to April, 1938, was replaced by the Shansi Provincial Government with Su Li-jen as its head. Thanks to the continuous effort of the Imperial Forces, the government now has under its influence 53 prefectures out of the total 60 in the Province.

Under this government, which has for its primary aims the security of peace and enhancement of agricultural output, the city has witnessed a daily increase in its population. There are about 18,000 Japanese civilians peacefully engaged in their respective occupations. These Japanese residents have among them their own branch of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

The relations between the native Chinese residents and the Japanese has been fostered with their close cooperation in all spheres of activity within the city. There are various civilian systems to facilitate the daily life of the citizens, operated jointly by the Japanese and Chinese. Among them also is a joint organization to ensure the security of each citizen.

Since September 1, this year a Shansi Medical College has been opened for the benefit of both the Chinese and Japanese residing in the locality. There are at present a few secondary and primary schools for the education of the resident Japanese youngsters, while the Chinese boys and girls are being educated in more than a dozen schools, secondary or primary, solely devoted to them.

Whole F.I.C. Is Hurt By Yankee Invasion Of African Colonies

(Continued From Page 1)

same profound sympathy toward the residents of North Africa as expressed by Chief of State Marshal Henri Philippe Petain in connection with the American forces' invasion into North Africa.

"French Indo-China pledges loyalty to the homeland. I hereby assure that the Government of the homeland can rely upon the faithfulness of entire French Indo-China at any emergency."

Kansai Notes

In its first real game of the season played on the Recreation Grounds on Sunday, the K.R. and A.C. soccer team drew two-all with the strong All-Kobe eleven.

The All-Kobe team took the lead in the first half with the score standing at 2 to 1 but the local foreigners equalized in the second canto and held the Japanese players scoreless to prevent their defeat.

The K.R. and A.C. lineup was as follows: Brueggemann; Renault, Rudolph; Mehta, Zenger, Fink; Rodriguez, Mattern, Grossmann, Baer and Westphalen.

New arrivals at the Oriental Hotel on November 9 included: Mr. S. Tateishi, Mr. S. Inamura, Mr. T. Ohashi, Mr. and Mrs. R. Kinoshita, Mr. K. Nakayama, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Nagao, Mr. H. Aoki, and Mr. T. Ueda.

Press Comments

Tuesday, November 10
ASAHI—France Severs Relations With U.S. and Fights; Reichsfuehrer Hitler Breaks Silence
NICHI NICHI—Will a Second Front Emerge?

France Severs Relations With U.S. and Fights

ASAHI—Incensed by the lawless action of the American forces in attacking French Morocco and Algeria against every rule of international morality, the Vichy Government has severed relations with the United States and ordered the land, sea and air forces in North Africa to repulse the Anglo-American invaders. Intense fighting is now going on in that sector.

Relations between France and Britain were cut in July, 1940 following the naval battle between the two Powers off Oran. In regard to the French attitude toward the United States, we should consider that there is still some way to go before France declares an all-out declaration of war on the United States even though it has severed relations with it and is engaged in hostilities with some of its forces.

Marshal Henri P. Petain, Chief of State, in his reply to President Roosevelt denied the American assertion that the Axis intended to invade the French colonies, which the Americans gave as the reason for their attack on them. "No such fact has yet come to my notice. In case such an event should occur, I am resolved to defend the colonies of France by our own exertions. You ought to be aware that we shall defend ourselves whosoever should be the invader." Thus he frankly stated his position in the matter.

Granted that the lawlessness of the United States and Britain have become so notorious as to require no fresh impeachment, will France, after all, be able to defend its North African colonies single-handed. This is the point at present most in doubt and also extremely important for the future conduct of the World War.

To be sure, the French colonial army is of excellent qualities and its numeral strength, too, is not to be despised. The French naval strength also is considerable, with two battleships of 35,000 tons each, two battleships of 26,500 tons each, 10 cruisers, numerous destroyers and submarines, harbored at Toulon, Oran, Casablanca and Dakar. If the report saying that the Anglo-American fleet that appeared off North Africa just before the invasion consisted of four battleships, four aircraft carriers, 17 cruisers and 24 transports is true, the French must be having a difficult time. Already it is reported that Raba, seat of the Moroccoan Government-General, and Algiers, capital of Algeria, have fallen into Anglo-American hands.

The object of the Anglo-American campaign is not yet clear but probably it is not to conquer all Algeria and Morocco at once but to take the various bases on the Mediterranean and Atlantic, which are noted for their strategic values. This means that in all likelihood Anglo-American aggression will extend to Dakar in West Africa, Tunisia in North Africa on the Mediterranean coast, and Bizerta. Should Dakar, Casablanca and Merel Kebin, near Oran, fall into Anglo-American hands, the strategic position of the Allies in the South Atlantic and West Mediterranean would be enormously advanced, and to that extent the Axis would be placed at a disadvantage.

For France to lose its three great colonies in Africa, which it calls its pearl necklace, with the various excellent bases located therein, would not merely be a problem for France alone but of all the enemies of the United States and Britain. France should realize that the situation is of too grave a nature to admit of such attitudes as that France can defend its colonies single-handed or not.

Reichsfuehrer Hitler Breaks Silence

ASAHI—Reichsfuehrer Hitler of our ally Germany on the night of November 8 at Munich broke the silence of some months and delivered an oration on the present situation of the World War and the position of Germany in it. The significance of the event is the greater when it is recalled that it took place on the anniversary of the National Socialist uprising of 1923, the eve of the anniversary of the Munich explosion incident and two days after the eve of the 25th anniversary of the Soviet Revolution when Premier Stalin made his speech.

The Fuehrer stated that with the proposal for peace which he presented to the Polish Government immediately before the outbreak of the European War as his last effort for peace, the course left to Germany ever since had been and was now simply war to the very end. He pointed out that despite the sacrifices made by Germany including 330,000 killed in action, 39 of them National Socialist members of the Reichstag, the morale of the German army and the confidence of the people in the Government and Army were stronger than ever.

In the Stalingrad campaign, he said, major results are being obtained without using large forces. Southern Russia is now entirely in German hands, while at sea the German submarines have sunk 20,000,000 tons of enemy shipping. No matter how loudly the United States or Britain vaunted its armed strength, new arms or productive capacity, the Germans are fully prepared to beat them in every one of these items. No matter how cold this winter should prove, he declared, no such delay as was seen last winter would again be permitted. Thus the Fuehrer expressed his iron resolve for the winter campaign in no uncertain terms.

It is to be particularly noted that in this speech the Fuehrer hinted that when the time came the Germans would turn their spearhead to West Europe and that the ultimate aim of Germany was to bring true peace to Europe and to build a sound economic society independent of the gold standard or a plutocratic ruling class.

Dwelling on the participation of Japan in the World War and results already obtained by it, he pointed out that through the Japanese advance to the South the world's greatest tin, oil and rubber productive capacities had completely passed to the Axis side. We fully appreciate the Fuehrer's reference to it. The closer our relationship with Germany becomes, the nearer is world peace likely to be brought.

Will a Second Front Emerge?

NICHI NICHI—Although no declaration of war has yet been made, France is now at war with the United States and Britain. In the middle part of last month it was reported that the Anglo-American forces were commencing aggression on French colonies round Dakar in Senegal and it was thought that sooner or later there was bound to be trouble in that quarter. In less than a month the Anglo-American forces developed an extensive invasion of French colonies in Africa. Cable reports indicate that the French are offering stiff resistance at all points.

Last month when the Dakar area became an issue, Admiral Darlan, Commander-in-Chief of the French forces, who inspected the French possessions in Africa, said that the French colonial army was fully prepared to resist any aggression and that in the event the Anglo-American forces should invade Dakar an all-out war was inevitable. It is significant that this same Admiral Darlan is now personally in command of the French in North Africa.

The actions of Britain and the United States toward France since the latter's defeat have been scandalous, to put it mildly. The bombarding of the French fleet at Oran, seizure of the French squadron at Alexandria, attack on the French in Syria, occupation of the Martinique in the Carribean, invasion of Madagascar and other actions can be cited without end.

Now they have conceived a bolder scheme of seizing all the French colonies in Africa at once. Consider the outrageous and arrogant terms of the note served on the French by General Eisenhauer, commander of the American expeditionary force, on landing in French territory. He said that the French land, sea and air forces should put up their hands and do nothing pending orders from the American authorities. Even the defeated French could hardly stomach such high-handedness.

The feeble pretext that the United States and Britain offer is that they wish to steal a march on the Axis. How foolish such a pretext is can be seen from the German rejoinder that: "Had the Axis any such intention, it had any number of opportunities for so doing in the 42 months that elapsed since the outbreak of war." It is clear that nothing but stark aggression is their motive.

What really matters in the present situation is whether the new move of the Anglo-American forces constitutes the formation a second front and to what extent the French will resist it. The two are closely bound up with each other. If the French are able to drive back the Anglo-Americans, their attempt would end in a second Dieppe. If they succeed, it is likely that a second front will be formed.

Since the United States and Britain have so flagrantly undertaken an invasion of foreign territory, it would only be natural for Germany and Italy to take proper counter-actions. There need not be any hesitation. In his speech of November Reichsfuehrer Hitler said that it was immaterial where the front was: the task of the German fighting machine was to attack the enemy wherever it found them. We hope that the dastardly Americans and British would be swept out of their landing areas without delay.

GERMAN TEAMS WIN IN HOCKEY, HANDBALL

Defeat Shodai and Waseda Boys in Fast Tilts at Y.C.A.C. Field Sunday

Both the German hockey and handball eleven came through with victories on Sunday at the Y.C. and A.C. field in Negishi, the former defeating the strong Shodai eleven by 4 goals to 1, while the latter took the measure of the Waseda University handball team by 10 goals to 6.

The hockey game in the morning resulted in a keenly contested match, and the game was much closer than the score indicates. The Shodai players were superior as far as stickwork was concerned and their play in the middle of the field was a revelation to watch, but their shooting was exceptionally weak at times.

The Germans on the other hand lacked midfield polish but their tactics were extremely sound and they rarely let a scoring chance slip. Dohm was in good form and this clever player accounted for three of the four goals scored by his side, with Schuette netting the other. The winners opened the scoring within ten minutes of play, when Dohm netted following a penalty corner. Another goal by this player gave the German side a two to nil lead but Nagata decreased the lead when his effort from inside in circle deflected off a defender into the net. Close play followed and half-time found the score unchanged. In the second half the collegians were seen attacking on a number of occasions but they frittered away their chances by faulty shooting. The Germans' third goal was the result of a good bit of individual effort by Schuette, who took the ball down on his own and beat goalie Yoshii with a hard drive from an acute angle. Back came the collegians and Nagata's drive was blocked by Vogt who was playing a safe game in goal. Before the end of the game Dohm obtained his third counter of the game following a melee in front of the Shodai goal. No further scoring took place and a fast and interesting game went to the Germans by the score of four goals to one.

The teams were:

German Hockey Club: Vogt, Edgar Levedag, Burmester (captain), Bellstedt, Dr. Grimm, Fehlen, Henn, Edu Levedag Jr, Pekrun, Dohm and Schuette.

Shodai: Yoshii, Arakawa, Yamaguchi, Ishikawa, Ozaki, Takechi, Otoh, Watanabe (captain), Ohkawa, Nagata and Sawada.

Referee: Mr. Glombik.

In the afternoon tilt the German handball team took an impressive 10 to 6 victory from the fast Waseda eleven. As in the first game, this encounter was again a case of strength and power winning over speed and cleverness. The visitors handled the ball cleverly and some of their goals were the result of methodical planning but they refused to try for snap goals which eventually proved their undoing.

In contrast to this the winner's scored a number of goals from 25 to 30 yards out and they never let an opportunity slip by. Wasserlos and Hemple both led the scoring with three goals apiece and were followed by Koeger with two and Oemichen with one. The visitors were inclined to be overrun in the first half, and the interval found the local team leading by a comfortable four to one score.

After the interval the Waseda boys improved on their shooting with the result that they scored five goals to the six obtained by the Germans. The last goal scored by the Germans was perhaps one of the best goals seen on the local field, when Oemichen cut loose with a drive from 30 yards out that found the corner of the net.

French Steamers Confiscated in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

ported from Vichy.

Naval Battle Raging

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, November 9.—The French Government announced today that sea battles are now being fought off Casablanca and also off the coast from Algiers to Oran.

French Fleet Ready

Nichi Nichi

CANTON, November 9.—The entire French fleet at Toulon is now ready for action, it is reported from Vichy.

Italian Fleet Advances

Domei

LISBON, November 9.—According to a Rome broadcast, the Italian fleet has started from its home sea area and is now advancing westward.

Armistice Signed at Algiers

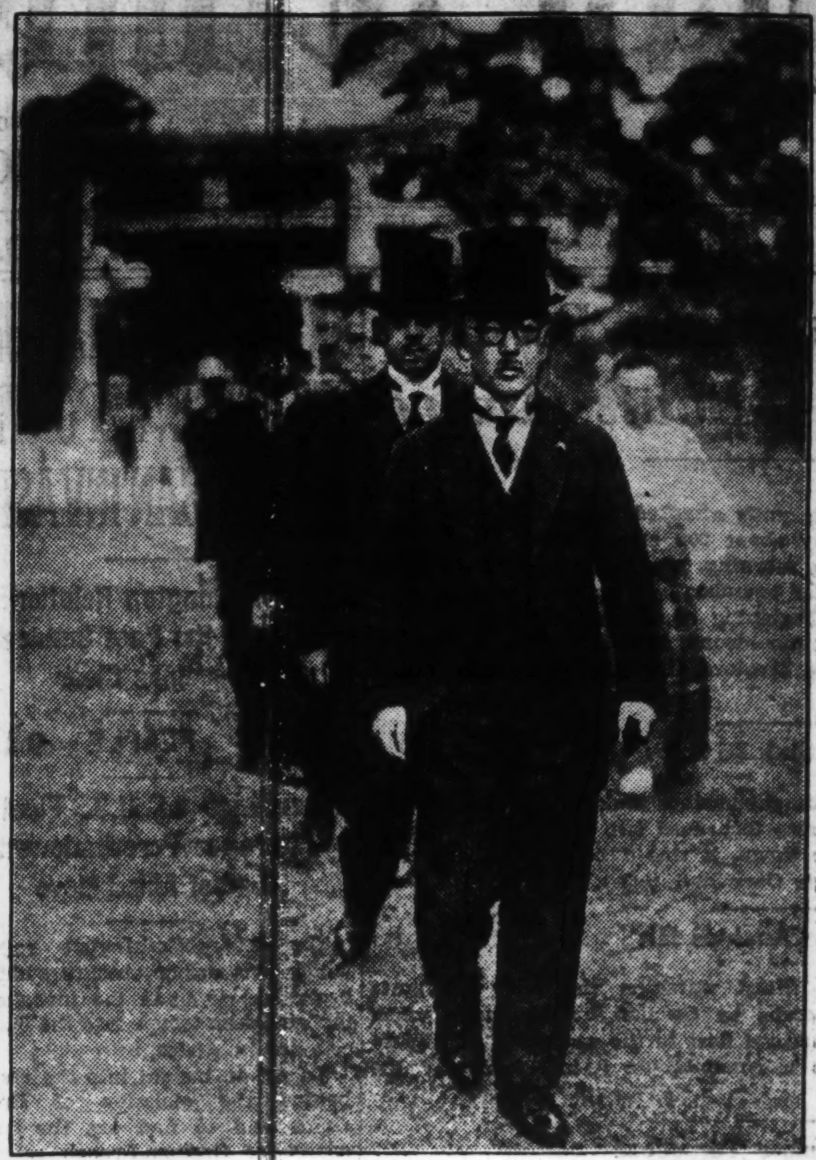
Domei

VICHY, November 9.—An armistice agreement concerning Algiers was signed between General Cunningham, commander of the invading United States forces, and the commander of the French forces.

At 10 a.m. this morning, one torpedo boat and one transport of the Allied forces entered the port of Algiers, after the signing of the agreement. Subsequently, the British air units and the United States infantry corps landed at Algiers.

Several torpedo boats also entered the port, while the Allied fleet anchored off the harbor. The American flag was raised on the top of the building of the Compagne General Atlantique in Algiers.

Yuzawa Worships at Meiji Shrine



Today, November 10, marks the 70th anniversary of the coming into existence of the Home Ministry. The above picture shows Home Minister Michio Yuzawa leading the members of his staff on the way to pay respects at the Meiji Shrine early this morning.

French Forces Will Meet Invasion Of Colonies With Stiff Resistance

Ex-Military Attache to Paris, Lieut.-Gen. Nakaoka, Vice-Admiral Sato Declare France Will Use Full Power to Combat Anglo-American Invaders

The probable course to be taken by the French army and navy to defend its North African colony against the unlawful and outrageous invasion launched by the United States and Britain, was related respectively by Lieutenant-General Yataka Nakaoka, former Japanese military attache in Paris and Vice-Admiral Ichiro Sato, reports the Asahi this morning.

"From the strategical viewpoint," declared Lieutenant-General Nakaoka, "it is natural that for the secure maintenance of the Allied supply route to Southwestern Asia via the Mediterranean, the United States landed its forces on North Africa and this act of the United States was probably foreseen by the French."

"In Algeria and Morocco respectively," he added, "there are native inhabitants numbering 10,000,000 in all. These native tribesmen are brave soldiers. Their warlike nature is such that they cannot bear a long life of peace and must perforce start battles with neighboring villages.

"Moreover, these native soldiers are expert equestrians without exception and furthermore, they are loyal to the French Government.

"For the protection and defense of French North Africa, France has these native troops, the French forces and the Foreign Legion at its disposal.

Will Resist Strongly

"General Emile Nogues, new Governor-General of Morocco, is an able commander and so was the former Governor-General, General Maxime Weygand. With ample ammunition and with the cooperation of native troops, the French forces are expected to offer stiff resistance against the invading forces.

"As the regions are mountainous, the landing forces will have to operate under great difficulty. However, regrettable is the fact that the Axis had not occupied Gibraltar. If it were in the hands of the Axis Powers, it would have been impossible for the United States to effect landing operations."

Concerning the French navy whose mission is vitally important at this juncture when the Anglo-American forces have invaded French North Africa, Vice-Admiral Sato stated:

"Although some of its complement belong to the De Gaullist regime two years ago when the German-French Armistice was concluded, the present French navy still maintains its prestige as compared with the land and air forces.

"Particularly, the French fleet based at Toulon has complete equipment and strong fighting power.

"This fleet has been devoted so far for the defense of the French colonies and the Mediterranean Sea has been its home waters from the time of the first World War.

Has Many Submarines

"In addition to this fleet, France has a considerable number of submarines based at Dakar, which add greatly to the might of its naval force.

"With this naval force as its enemy, Britain, which is making frantic efforts to recover its naval mastery, has come to face yet another disadvantage in the Mediterranean.

"The question is how the French navy will act at this time when its fatherland is confronted with a grave menace. However, the French navy under Marshal Henri P. Petain, Chief of State, will in all probability rise against the United States and Britain."

FUNERAL SERVICE HELD FOR LATE GENERAL MAEDA

Lieut.-General Yamawaki Present at Ceremony Conducted At Army Club in Kuching

Domei

KUCHING, November 8.—Funeral services for the late General Marquis Toshinari Maeda, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Borneo, were held at the Army Club here yesterday.

The services, conducted according to Buddhist rites, were attended by Lieutenant-General Masataka Yamawaki, who succeeded the late General as Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Borneo, and other leading Japanese military authorities in Borneo.

Cables of condolence were received from the War Minister, the Chief of the Army General Staff, the Inspector-General of Military Education, the Commanders-in-Chief of the Japanese Armies in Chosen and Taiwan, the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, the Governor-General of Hongkong and other military and civilian dignitaries.

It will be recalled that the late General Marquis Maeda met with an accident in an air crash off the northern coast of Sarawak, Borneo, on the morning of September 5.

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LIAISON CONFERENCE CONVENES IN PEKING

Major-General Shiozawa Speaks on Economic and Political Progress in North China

Domei

PEKING, November 9.—The first day session of the second Continental Liaison Conference was opened here from 10 o'clock this morning, attended by representatives from Manchoukuo, the Kwantung Bureau, Chosen, Mongolia, North China and the Japanese Forces.

Rokuro Takebe, chief of the General Affairs Board of the Manchoukuo Government, and Major-General Kiyonobu Shiozawa, Japanese Minister Plenipotentiary at Peking, also attended the conference.

Speaking at the meeting, Major-General Shiozawa stated that with the steady development of the North China Political Affairs Commission, North China has made great progress politically.

Referring to economic construction in North China, he asserted that the production of coal, iron ore, raw cotton and salt has increased greatly.

Stressing that the foodstuff problem and the settlement of commodity prices are most important in developing North China economically, Major-General Shiozawa asked the authorities concerned for their wholehearted support.

He further stated that it is a matter for congratulation that the people of North China have begun to realize their own culture.

Following Major-General Shiozawa's speech, reports were made and opinions were expressed by various representatives on the prevailing conditions in their respective areas.

At noon, the representatives were guests at a luncheon party given by Wang I-tang, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission.

SEMMON GAKKO LOSES TO Y.C.A.C. RUGBY TEAM

Clubsters Attack Aggressively, Chalking Up 18 Points to Opponents' 3

By staging a strong second half rally the Rugby fifteen of the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club defeated the Yokohama Semmon Gakko team by 18 points to 3, in a hard fought game played on the Negishi field Sunday afternoon. The light but tricky visitors played a fine defensive game in the first half and held the heavier home team to a three all draw, but they were unable to stem the Club attack in the second half with the result that their line was crossed on three different occasions.

Hard and aggressive play featured the game with both defenses showing up well. Lavalle, the newest addition to the Club team, played a fine defensive game and his accurate tackling saved the situation time and again.

The Club's forward play was below the usual standard but Weiss played a magnificent game in the pack. The three-quarter line functioned well and all the scores came from this department.

The game opened with the visitors pressing and they went over the Club line after only five minutes of play had elapsed, Ogino falling on the ball following a forward rush. The kick failed. In the middle of the half, the Y.C. and A.C. evened the score when Petroff took a pass from Lavalle to score wide out. The ensuing kick also failed. Halftime found the score tied at three points all.

In the second half the Club players came back strong and took the lead in five minutes. Taking a pass from Planas, Harriss cut through the opposing defense and transferred to Lavalle, who in turn set Petroff off for a short run down the wing to score under the posts. Planas took the kick and added the extra points. The next try scored by the winners was again the result of a good movement, Harriss passing out to Lavalle, who scored standing up. Planas added the extra points. The third and last try of this half was scored by Speringer who touched down under the posts after a hard 20-yard run. Planas made his third straight conversion to give the Club a 18 to 3 victory.

The teams were:

Y.C. and A.C.: Schoene, Petroff, Lavalle, Speringer, Harriss (captain), Planas, Weiss, Agajan, Weidemann, Mandel, F. Planas, Vogt, Fehlen, Boixo.

Yokohama Semmon: Iguchi, Tanaka, Ohashi, Watanabe, Fujino, Nagai, Tajiri, Noda, Hayashi, Ogino, Morikawa, Doi, Sugimoto, Ikeda (captain), Sawamura.

Referee: M. Fachtmann.

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France to Become As Enemy Country

(Continued from Page 1)

American forces, it is broadcast from Vichy and French troops are bravely resisting the invaders.

Algiers, Oran Airfields Taken

Nichi Nichi

LISBON, November 9.—The commander of the American forces that invaded Algeria announced that they have occupied two airfields at Algiers and also two more at Oran, it is reported from the United States.

British Naval Head Named

Domei

LISBON, November 9.—The British Admiralty announced today that Admiral Sir Andrew B. Cunningham, Chief representative to the British Admiralty in Washington, and former Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet, has been appointed the Commander-in-Chief of the British Fleet in Africa.

New Canton Mayor Named

C.P.S.

NANKING, November 7.—The Executive Yuan passed the resolution that Chou Ying-hsiang, provincial committee member and Secretary-General of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, be appointed Mayor of Canton.

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JOINT MILITARY MANEUVERS BY ARMY SCHOOL STUDENTS BEING STAGED FROM TODAY

10,000 Future Commanders to Take Part In Gigantic Mimic War

PARADE ALSO SLATED

Tokyo Young Men's Schools Also to Hold Mock Battle Under Mayor's Command

For the first time in the history of the Japanese Army, joint military maneuvers participated in by the student bodies of the Military Academy, the Military Preparatory Academy and the Military Aviation Academy will be staged over the area from the vicinity of Hachioji City, Tokyo Prefecture, to the plains of Sagami, Kanagawa Prefecture, between this afternoon and Thursday morning.

About 10,000 students of the Academies, under the command of Major-General Tan Nukada of the Military Academy, will stage position warfare, night warfare which is traditional to the Japanese Army, and dawn warfare, with aircraft and mechanized units taking part. The affair will remind one of actual modern warfare.

Parade to Follow

A grand military march-past is scheduled for 10 a.m. Thursday for inspection by General Otozo Yamada, Director-General of Military Education.

At a time when the invincible Imperial Forces have achieved and are achieving brilliant exploits in the whole area of Greater East Asia, from the Aleutians in the north to the south Pacific, it is invigorating that these maneuvers should be held, participated in by the students of the Military Academies, the future front line commanders who shoulder the Japanese Army of tomorrow.

Meanwhile, it has also been announced that the joint military maneuvers of the Young Men's Schools in Tokyo for 1942 will begin at 9 a.m. Sunday, November 15, in the neighborhood of Koganei, Kitatama Gun, Tokyo Prefecture, participated in by 3,000 students of the senior classes of the 224 Young Men's Schools in the city.

The commandership will be assumed by General Ayao Kishimoto, Mayor of Tokyo, and the vice-commandership by Deputy Mayor Seiichi Omura, while Count Yoshinori Futara and Hiroji Minagawa, adviser to the Tokyo Municipality, will be attached to the headquarters.

Three Army planes will take part.

Hypothetical Landing

Divided into the northern and southern armies, the participants will stage mobile warfare on the hypothesis that the southern army is making a landing in Sagami Bay while the northern army from the direction of the Tohoku and Joban Railway lines are being concentrated on the right bank of the Tone River with both armies attempting to capture the Musashino plains.

The affair will close at 11:30 a.m. after an encounter.

Following luncheon, both armies will be gathered in the Koganei green zones and will stage a march-past for inspection by Major Hosoya.

HONGKONG CENSUS TAKEN

Population Estimated at Near One Million Mark

Domei

HONGKONG, November 9.—The population of Greater Hongkong is estimated at 989,674 persons, including 237,418 households, as of October 31, according to ward-office statistics.

The following is the population of Greater Hongkong classified according to the district areas:

	Households	Population
Hongkong District area ..	114,045	459,736
Kowloon District area ...	101,540	427,039
New District area	21,833	102,899

Hidaka En Route to Tokyo

Domei

NANKING, November 9.—Shinrokuro Hidaka, newly-appointed Ambassador to Italy, left Nanking this morning with his wife on his return trip to Tokyo by way of Shanghai.

Count Gen. Terauchi Donates Relief Goods To Thai Flood Victims

Domei

BANGKOK, November 7.—Following the Japanese Government's donation to the recent flood-stricken regions of Thailand, Count General Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Southern Regions, has donated a large quantity of relief commodities to the flood victims, it was learned today. The military attache to the Japanese Embassy in Thailand this morning called on Thai Premier Field-Marshal Luang Pibul Songgram at his official residence to report Count Terauchi's donation. General Terauchi's relief gifts include medical supplies, canned provisions, sugar and numerous foodstuffs. It will be recalled that the Japanese Government recently contributed ¥5,000,000 worth of relief commodities.

DIET MEMBERS BACK FROM TRIP TO SOUTH

Dr. Ogawa Reports on Remarkable Progress of Reconstruction Work in Asia Sphere

Bearing accounts of the dramatic and startling progress of the reconstruction work in the Southern Regions and of the hopeful future of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the party of Diet members headed by Dr. Gotaro Ogawa, former Railway Minister and now member of the House of Representatives, has returned from an extended trip of inspection in the southern area.

The group, consisting of six members of the House of Representatives and two members of the House of Peers, returned to Tokyo on November 8. On Monday the members visited Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada and Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of the Naval General Staff.

Speaking on behalf of the group, Dr. Ogawa declared to the press on Monday afternoon as follows:

"We visited various occupied regions, and found all the officers and men there in high spirits. I was deeply impressed with the fact that they were performing their functions to the best of their ability. I have a profound respect for them all.

"While visiting places which were not far from the scene of military operations, we feel as though we could hear the roar of cannons. We now know of something of the hardships of the officers and men at the front, and are deeply impressed.

Inspired by Soldiers

"We saw our officers and men training under the most difficult conditions, an inspiring sight. We were also moved by the devotion of the officials connected with the military administration in the occupied regions and by the loyalty of the Japanese inhabitants in these regions. These officials and civilians, having got over the habit of taking a siesta, which is peculiar to the inhabitants of the regions. are employed all day on construction projects. They make it a point to rise early like the soldiers among whom they live and they are anxious to get results from their work.

"As I watched them at work, the thought came on to me that it would be an easy matter to make the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere a reality if they kept up their present enthusiasm over their work.

Native People Devoted

"The native inhabitants of the occupied regions appeared greatly devoted to the Japanese Imperial Army.

"Nothing was more encouraging to me than the fact that the manner in which peace and order was observed in the occupied regions left absolutely nothing to be desired.

"Our investigations showed that the Southern Regions are far more abundant than generally imagined.

"I was pleasantly surprised by the rate at which the occupied regions are recovering from the

(Continued on Page 2)

VICHY'S STAND TOWARD U. S. IS SUPPORTED

Foreign Office Circles Say Severance of Relations Entirely Justified

ENEMY ACT UNLAWFUL

Sudden Attack on Algeria Said Closely Linked With Advance Into Liberia

Although no official news has been received regarding the Vichy Government's breaking off diplomatic relations with the United States, Foreign Office circles regard the French move as entirely justified in the light of the recent unlawful American actions, according to Domei. These circles, however, do not seem to think that the situation will immediately develop into a French declaration of war on the United States, it is further reported.

The sudden American attacks on Algeria are connected closely with the American advance into Liberia. For about two years now the United States has been busy building a road across Africa to West Asia and an air-route to the Soviet Union, Domei points out.

U.S. Act Denounced

Feeling the necessity of winning over France in order to hold these routes securely, the United States has been using cajolery, coercion and every other conceivable ruse to that end. Since the reinstatement of Pierre Laval as Premier, however, this American policy has become less and less feasible, with American-French relations becoming increasingly complicated and strained.

The American action against Algeria was taken as the result of this situation. It is an entirely one-sided action originating from America's aggressive designs. There is no evidence at all of the French provocation as alleged by the United States. From the standpoint of international morality, too, America is entirely in the wrong. That is the reason why the Japanese authorities are showing an attitude of full support to Vichy.

Chu Saito, noted diplomatic commentator, in an interview with the Asahi, directed attention to the possible tremendous effect of the French move to break off relations with America on the whole war situation.

It was Mr. Saito's opinion that with France in a state of war with America the general war situation will develop favorably to a great extent for the Axis Powers.

Mr. Saito's views, as expressed to the Asahi, are summarized below:

"The question of North and West Africa is closely bound with the question of a second front against the Axis Powers. When there is talk of a second front, people are apt to assume that the second front will be opened up in Europe. The question of a second front as a measure of assistance to the Soviet Union in its struggle with Germany was at an end before the German reduction of Stalingrad.

Must Defend Self

"Events have for some time been taking a turn which leaves America and Britain with no choice but to establish a second line not to help others but to defend their own interests.

"If America wants to assist the Soviets militarily, the only way to do so is by having troops land in Norway and make a thrust at Finland from the back.

"The question of the motive of the American invasion of French North Africa arises.

"It requires no expert military knowledge to see the futility of any American attempt to capture the naval bases of St. Nazaire and Dieppe. Yet such an attempt was made, and it ended in a failure.

"There is no doubt that the American invasion of French North Africa was motivated by the desire to secure the line of communication between the Mediterranean and the Suez and come into possession of the oil fields of West Asia.

"The oil supplied to the British fleet in the Mediterranean comes from Mosul.

"The loss of the mastery of the Mediterranean and the passage of the oil fields of West Asia under the control of other countries would be unbearable to Britain. It would mean a direct threat to India. It is no exaggeration to say that it would lead to the collapse of the British Empire.

"America has for some time been maintaining troops in West Africa.

(Continued On Page 2)

Feeding a Mascot

In brief moments of tranquillity between major naval encounters, Japan's heroes of the seas always remember to give their pets a generous share of both food and kindness.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

EAST ASIA WRITERS DEPART FOR KANSAI

Delegates From China, Manchoukuo, Mengchiang Voice Appreciation

Amid a rousing send-off from noted Japanese men of letters, 21 delegates from China, Manchoukuo and Mengchiang, who attended the first Greater East Asia Literary Conference held here from November 3 to 5, this morning entrained for Kansai.

The delegates had enjoyed a busy stay here, attending the historic three-day writers' convention, giving lectures, sightseeing Tokyo and the vicinity including the rare privilege of visiting the Kasumigaura and Tsuchiura Naval Air Corps, and expressed joy at visiting Japan and gratitude for the opportunity of exchanging opinions and rubbing elbows with Japanese writers.

The visitors are fully determined to fulfil their share in carrying out the successful consummation of the Greater East Asia War and to help bring about an early revival of Asiatic culture.

The party is scheduled to pay respects before the Grand Shrines at Ise, then visit the historic and scenic spots of Nara and Kyoto,

(Continued on Page 2)

ENVOYS TO EUROPE TO MEET IN BERLIN

Attending Ambassadors and Ministers to Exchange Views On Current Issues

A conference of Japanese ambassadors and ministers resident in Europe will be held in Berlin today, according to Domei. The conference will be attended by Tamao Sakamoto, former Director of the European and Asiatic Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office, and recently appointed Minister to Switzerland, Morito Morishima, Minister to Portugal, and Suemasa Okamoto, newly-appointed Minister to Sweden.

While these conferences are held regularly, today's meeting is considered important because of the new setup in the Foreign Office, as well as the creation of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, both of which doubtless will be of interest to the attending ambassadors and ministers.

Mr. Okamoto will report on recent developments in Japan, and a general exchange of views among those present is expected.

The results of this conference are regarded with importance in view of pending vital questions touching upon the German-Soviet front and the United States attack on northern Africa.

Today's Press Comments

Tuesday, November 10, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)

Franco-U.S. Diplomatic Relations Severed

SANGYO KEIZAI—The unlawful invasion of French territories in North and West Africa by the United States has enraged the Vichy Government and culminated in the breaking off of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Foreign dispatches report that sea battles are raging off Casablanca and between Algiers and Oran with possibilities of full-fledged French entry into the current world war.

The Vichy Government has long borne frequent American-British wanton actions against French colonies. Now that America and Britain have reached out their tentacles of aggression to West and North Africa, the life-line of the French colonies, France has risen resolutely.

America has already wrested Martinique from France. America has already invaded French Equatorial Africa and Belgian Congo. America in October dispatched troops to Liberia. These actions are all of a piece with the British unlawful advance into Iran, Iraq and Madagascar, and have exposed for all to see the hypocrisy of the American and British Governments.

As usual, prevention of Axis occupation of these territories is America's excuse. This is like committing theft on the plea that some one else might steal. It is an unpardonable crime. While professing to defend French territories for the sake of Free France, America has shown cloven hoof by explaining that her action will "result in menacing the rear of the Axis on the Egyptian front."

What America and Britain is attempting is to hold securely the Mediterranean and the Atlantic coasts and to turn them into a base for the Allies' joint operations. Just now Algeria and Morocco have been invaded by America and the whole situation is not quite clear, but it is to be assumed that she has a sharp eye on the strategic points

(Continued on Page 2)

GERMANY WILL NOT REST UNTIL VICTORY IS FINAL, SAYS FUEHRER IN SPEECH

Hitler Negates Possibility of Compromise Or Peace Offer

CITES NIPPON'S GAINS

Predicts That Ultimate Reply By Reich Will Stupefy Enemies

Special to the Japan Times Advertiser

BERLIN, November 8.—On the occasion of the anniversary of the historic Munich Putsch, Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler today made it clear that there was no question of a compromise or of any peace offer in deciding the outcome of the current conflict. Pointing out that there is only one clean issue in this war, namely, to fight until a final decision has been reached, and also revealing that the total number of dead has amounted to scarcely 350,000, Chancellor Hitler declared:

"As the result of this summer's tremendous struggle and of our huge offensive operations in the East, we see only one possibility, namely, that of full success. Our soldiers have advanced with a speed which is gigantic and unique in history. That we did not operate large forces in Stalingrad was because I did not want a second Verdun. We are employing only very small shock detachments and in this case time plays no part as no ship is coming up the Volga any more and this is the decisive point.

Against Mass Murder

"I have also been reproached by the enemies for having needed so much time at Sebastopol. To this I can reply that I did not want such a gigantic mass murder and anyhow Sebastopol has fallen into our hands. In the same way the entire Crimea fell into our hands, and thus we will stubbornly reach goal after goal. If now our opponent is making arrangements for attack, you may be assured that I am not going to jump ahead of him for defense is still much cheaper than attack. Let him attack, he will bleed himself to death. Up to now his temporary successes have always been corrected by us. I have never arranged my strategical plans according to the conceptions of others. In any case, the British have been rejected from France despite the fact that they declared to have 1,000,000 men in France. And did they not talk about their frontier being on the Rhine?

"Today the British are boasting that they are advancing in the desert. However, I can tell you they have already several times advanced and they have always had to retreat again pretty soon. The decisive factor in this war is who will deal the last blow and, you may be sure that it will be us who will deliver this blow.

"In the winter of 1939-40, Churchill declared that the U-boat menace had been overcome once and for all. Every day he destroyed more U-boats than we possessed at that time. Most of our submarines, however, were at their home bases and additional crews were thoroughly trained.

"If the Americans say that they are building so and so many warships per year, then we may say exactly the same. We are building just as many ships and much more useful ones at that. Up to now we have sunk over 20,000,000 tons of enemy shipping, and this is by far more than during World War I. The number of our U-boats considerably surpasses that of World War I and we are constantly building more and better ones. If our enemies assert that they have invented new weapons, how do they know that we also have not constructed new ones? The most important thing during this war is to move into those positions from where the last decisive blow can be dealt to the enemy and this position must be kept by all means.

Japan's Victory Cited

"Since Japan's entry into the war, the Japanese have taken from the Americans 98 per cent of the rubber production in addition to the largest tin production in the world. Moreover, huge oil plants and oil resources have been taken over by them. After we have passed that

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Landing Attempts Repulsed By French Units at Casablanca

Several Ships Sunk by Coastal Defense Guns; Fighting Is Suspended in Algeria but Resistance Continues Elsewhere

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, November 8.—U.S. landing operations at Casablanca, the Atlantic coast of French Morocco, have so far been unsuccessful, due to tight coast defense by the French forces, cables from Madrid reveal.

A U.S. warship and several transports have been seriously damaged by hits from coast defense guns, the same cables state, adding that a fierce combat is still in progress.

Landing Attempts Repulsed

Nichi Nichi

CANTON, November 9.—Broadcasts from Madrid reveal that American attempts to land at Casablanca were repulsed after with severe damage inflicted upon three warships convoying transports.

Upon the appearance of the American ships, the De Gaullist elements at Casablanca broke out in revolt but were swiftly suppressed with a General Besar, who took part in the rebellion, being taken captive.

The Vichy radio announced on Sunday that the Americans in Morocco had landed at Safi, south of Casablanca, and Mehediya, a small port north of Rabat.

French Fleet Described

Nichi Nichi

CANTON, November 9.—Naval circles in London believe that the French naval strength at Toulon, the most formidable French naval base along the Mediterranean, includes three battleships, four heavy cruisers, three light cruisers, one aircraft carrier, 25 destroyers, 27 submarines and several courvet vessels. The battleships are the Strasbourg and Dunkerque, both new vessels of 26,500 tons, and the Province.

Algeria Fighting Stops

Nichi Nichi

CANTON, November 9.—The French Army in Algeria has ceased resistance, the French government announced after midnight Sunday, according to reports reaching here from Vichy. The French commander in Algeria and the commander of the American forces have signed a treaty, according to which the French troops will give up their arms but remain in their barracks for the present.

French Units Surrender

By Arrangement with the Asahi

(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

MADRID, November 8.—The French government announced today that its forces in Sidi Ferz, 20 miles west of Algiers, have surrendered to the Americans, according to a Reuters dispatch from Berne.

Severe Fighting Reported

By Arrangement with the Asahi

(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BERLIN, November 8.—Severe fighting is raging between the French North African Army and American forces who have landed east and west of the port of Algiers, according to reports reaching here.

The French army repelled American landings at two points but were forced to retreat at another with the Vichy Government announcing the situation as "serious." Observers are not optimistic regarding the defense of Algiers.

British Announcement

By Arrangement with the Asahi

(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

STOCKHOLM, November 8.—A London Reuters report reveals that the British government has made the following announcement:

"The British government has ordered its representatives in Madrid and Lisbon to inform the governments of Spain and Portugal that it is in complete accord with the American government's leadership and objective in the American landing operations against French North Africa in the morning of November 8."

Bitter Fighting Rages

By Arrangement with the Asahi

(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

MADRID, November 8.—The din of heavy gunfire enfolds the city of Algiers as bitter fighting rages in the eastern and western sectors of the city, according to the O.F.I.

The fighting began at 3:15 a.m. today and with the coming of dawn increased in severity resulting in a complete shutdown of telephone communications and intra-city transportation. Telephone service, however, was resumed at 9 a.m. and the sound of gunfire lessened in intensity.

The O.F.I. also reveals that that the Americans and British each lost two ships in the assault upon Oran.

Nogues Sends Details

By Arrangement with the Asahi

(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

MADRID, November 8.—O.F.I. reports from Vichy reveal that General Emile Nogues, Governor-General of Morocco, sent the following telegram to the Colonial Ministry at Vichy:

"The enemy has succeeded in landing a considerable force at Safi and severe fighting is going on in that area. The enemy is also carrying out landing operations at Pusnica, 40 kilometers from Casablanca."

French Battleship Lost

Yomiuri-Hochi

LISBON, November 9.—The French battleship Jean Bart, 35,000 tons, and two submarines were sunk by Allied forces, according to information from Vichy. Two Allied destroyers have reportedly been sent to the bottom by intensive bombing by the French air force.

The Jean Bart was one of the most powerful battleships remaining in French possession since the German-French Armistice in 1940. Constructed in December of the same year and equipped with eight 38-centimeter guns, the Jean Bart, along with the Richelieu and the Clemanceau, formed the mainstay of the French navy.

Landings Disclosed

By Arrangement with the Asahi

(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

VICHY, November 8.—The Anglo-American forces invading French North Africa have landed on Arzeu, east of Oran, and Figalo, west of Oran, and have occupied Bosfah, also landing troops at Safi in Morocco, the O.F.I. news agency reveals.

Reports also indicate that large-scale assaults are being carried out against Fedalah and Mehediya in Morocco.

Landing at Rabat

By Arrangement with the Asahi

(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ROME, November 8.—It is believed here that American landing operations in French Morocco were carried out at Rabat and its environs. The Rabat radio at 7 a.m. today announced that landing operations in French North Africa had been completed and issued a message of the commander of the American forces.

Rabat is a strategically important point lying 225 kilometers southwest of Tangier directly across from Gibraltar and 100 kilometers northeast of Casablanca.

Hanoi French Press Voices Indignation Over Anglo-U.S. Act

Domei

HANOI, November 9.—Indignation over the latest Anglo-American aggression against French possessions in North Africa editorially was voiced by the Volonte Indo-Chinoise this morning. Headlining the reply made to President Roosevelt by Marshal Philippe Petain, Chief of State, the paper urged determined resistance against Anglo-American aggression. Simultaneously, another French paper, l'Action fiercely attacked Anglo-American barbarism, stating that a life-and-death struggle is being waged by the French against Anglo-American nations. As at Dakar where Frenchmen have shown the enemy how Frenchmen can die for their fatherland, so in Algeria again they will not fail to fight against the aggressors, l'Action added.

GENERAL AGUINALDO and PHILIPPINE FREEDOM

By Carmen Aguinaldo Melencio

New Regime Formed

Thereafter the war proceeded wih renewed fury. Cavite, Batangas, Laguna and Rizal were the scenes of the struggle with the same eventual result—the triumph of the superiorly equipped Americans. Simultaneously, the American Commission started a campaign for the establishment of a civil government in several localities. And it succeeded. In Manila, judicial affairs were placed in the hands of Filipinos. Dr. Pardo de Tavera who used to be in Aguinaldo's cabinet organized a paper advocating the acceptance of American sovereignty. The Supreme Court was established with Cayetano Arellano, former adviser to Aguinaldo, as President. The position of city attorneys were also accepted by Filipinos, Florentino Torres and Dionisio Changco. The commission toured the southern islands and talked with hundreds of Filipinos of all classes.

Thereafter the insurgents weakened fast on their hold on the prople. They began to run short of funds and it was hard to secure arms and ammunitions from abroad. Last stands were however made by several Filipino generals in strategic places. Aguinaldo himself had to retreat to the Caraballo mountains from where he directed the operations of guerilla contingents. He kept up a courier communication with his soldiers. He was aided by wild forest tribes and marauding bands in every part of the Archipelago. Outlying American army posts were attacked constantly. The guerilla troops ambuscaded supply trains and captured ammunitions and canned goods.

The tenacity of the insurgents was underestimated by the Americans and the war dragged on thru 1899 and 1900. Finally General MacArthur on June 21, 1900 issued an order granting "emnesty with complete immunity for the past and absolute liberty of action in the future" to all insurgents who would within ninety days renounce all connection with the insurrection and take the oath of allegiance to the United States. Thirty pesos was offered for each rifle brought in. It was Paterno, who had been captured, who suggested the terms. The proclamation was not without effect but the rifles were not forthcoming. The time limit had to be extended, and several insurrectionists headed by Felipe Buencamino, Generals Pio del Pilar, Montenegro and Pantaleon Garcia, already exhausted, surrendered and took the oath of allegiance. Mabini too was captured and was deported to Guam refusing to be reconciled.

In every occupied town, the Americans organized local governments and native police, rebuilt public buildings, constructed roads and bridges and cleaned up the devastation occasioned by the war. A new American commission headed by W. H. Taft and including Dean C. Worcester, Luke E. Wright Henry C. Ide, also arrived and gave impetus to the establishment of revisional local governments in which Filipinos were given participation. A political party advocating annexation was even organized by some Filipinos.

Retreat To Palanan

Although the war, however, was practically ended, desultory fighting continued in several places and it became necessary to capture Aguinaldo who had in the meantime retreated to Palanan, Isabela. It was in February, 1901 that his hiding place was discovered thru a letter which he wrote in ciphers commanding his cousin, Baldomero Aguinaldo to send him 400 armed men. The courier was captured and when pressed by the Americans offered to lead the way to Aguinaldo's hiding place. General Funston formulated a scheme for the capture of Aguinaldo which was approved by General MacAthur. Sometime previous to the capture of the courier, several of General Lacuna's letters were found. Funston decided to have Lacuna's signature imitated and under it wrote two letters dated February 24 and 28 addressed to Aguinaldo informing him that Lacuna was sending him a few of the best soldiers in his command. Added to the forgery, General Funston dictated a letter written by an ex-insurgent telling Aguinaldo that the soldiers being sent by Lacuna had surprised and captured a detachment of Americans, taking five prisoners with them whom they were bringing to him because of their importance. The five Americans were General Funston himself, Captain Hazzard, Captain Newton, Lieutenant Hazzard and Lieutenant Kitchell, General Funston's aid.

Seventy-eight Macabebes were chosen by Funston to form the body of the command. They were dressed in insurgent uniforms and General Funston and his men put on field-worn uniforms of privates. Each man was given a rifle and three days ration. The impostors were taken on board the Vicksburg to a spot on the east coast of Palanan. Some distance from the coast of the insurgent capital, the party was landed. Three Macabebes who spoke Tagalog were sent into the town to notify the natives that they were bringing additional forces and important American officers to Aguinaldo and requesting the local authorities for assistance and guides.

90-Mile Trail Covered

The town president readily consented and the party started over ninety-mile trail to Palanan up on the mountains of Isabela. They had to pass thru stony declivities, thick jungles, bridgeless streams and narrow passes. That was on March 17th. On March 22nd, they got to within eight miles of their destination but their food supply was exhausted and they were too weak to move. A messenger was sent forward to inform General Aguinaldo of their position and to beg for food. Aguinaldo promptly dispatched rice and a letter to the officer in command instructing him to treat the American prisoners well but to leave them outside the town. On the 23rd of March, the party reached Palanan. Aguinaldo sent out 11 men to take charge of the American prisoners, but Funston and his associates succeeded in dodging them by scattering themselves in the jungle.

Funston and his American companions then joined the Macabebes and finally arrived at Palanan.

At the headquarters, they were received by Aguinaldo's bodyguards dressed in blue drill uniforms and white hats drawn up in front. A spokesman, Hilario Placido by name, went inside to speak with General Aguinaldo. Suddenly, it was noticed that General Aguinaldo's bodyguard was watching the Americans suspiciously, so the officer in charge of the expedition exclaimed: "Now, Macabebes, is our turn, go for them." The Macabebes opened fire but only three insurgents were killed. The rebels returned the fire. Upon hearing the fire, General Aguinaldo who thought that his men were merely celebrating the arrival of reinforcements ran to the windows and shouted: "Stop that foolishness, stop wasting ammunitions." It was then that Hilario Placido threw his arms around General Aguinaldo and said: "You are now a prisoner of the Americans." Colonel Simeon Villa, Aguinaldo's chief of staff, Major Alhambra, attacked Placido and his assistants but Placido fired at Colonel Villa in the shoulder. Aguinaldo was resisting but Santiago Barcelona, the treasurer, counseled prudence. Funston and his men joined in the skirmish; Aguinaldo's companions had to flee and Aguinaldo accepted his capture with resignation. He was brought to Manila on the Vicksburg and was confined in the Malacanang Palace. He was given roomy quarters, was given a secretary, an interpreter, and a typewriter. This was seven months after he arrived at Palanan.

Odyssey Is Ended

Thus ended the odyssey of the young general who for four years was the acknowledged leader of his people. During those four years, volumes had been written about him. The magazines were full of feature articles, many praising him, but most of them deprecating his ability. He became an internationally known figure. The Latin American countries admired his bravery and what he had done to arouse the national sentiment and to formulate the aspirations of his people who for three centuries had groaned under Spanish misrule. His exploits were compared with those of Bolivar. Both had overthrown a foreign sovereignty but with the difference that Aguinaldo still exhausted from one war had had to fight another power much stronger than the first and the result, his defeat, was to be expected.

(To Be Continued)

China Forms Farm Stations

C.P.S.

NANKING, November 7.—With the approval of the Executive Yuan, the Ministry of Industry has amalgamated many agricultural and afforestation experimental stations into 12 model stations to be located in Kiangning, Lishui, Tangtu and other districts in Kiangsu and Anhwei.

GERMANY WILL NOT REST TILL VICTORY

(Continued from Page 1)

last terrible winter, I am looking forward to the future with greatest confidence.

"This year we are much better prepared. Even if this winter should be just as serious as the last one, those things which happened to us during the last winter will not happen again. The blow which has not knocked us down last winter has only strengthened us. It does not matter where the fronts are running; we shall always attack and destroy our enemies. Not for a second do I doubt that in the end victory will be with us.

"When today Roosevelt attacks North Africa, pretending that he has to protect it against Germany and Italy, we need not lose a word about this mendacious phrase. The last and decisive word will certainly not be spoken by Mr. Roosevelt. As usual we will thoroughly prepare our blows. We have always been in time. We still remember the British boasting at their landing at Boulogne, and then they advanced. What has become of them six months later? Nothing was to be seen any more of the British Expeditionary Corps. Everything turned out unfavorable for them and the same will be the case today. You may fully rely on the fact that the command of the defense forces has done and will do everything that must be done.

"Today the entire German nation, and one of the most marvellous organizations ever to be established in the world, stands behind me, while during World War I, no nation stood behind the Kaiser. Another difference between then and today is that at the head of the nation there does not stand a man who in difficult times might leave the country and go abroad but one who has always known nothing else but fighting and whose principle it has always been to hit, hit and hit again.

More National Socialistic

"You will have seen from many instances that the German defense force is becoming more national socialistic from month to month. Right in the middle of the war we are building a people's army as the world has never seen before. On the home front the entire nation is at work. Although we have no gold, we possess living energy to perform the work. Of what use will gold be to the Americans if it lies idle in their bank vaults. If they had synthetic rubber factories this would be of more use to them. Regarding the raw material question we shall be well able to pass through this war, particularly now when we have access to further huge raw material districts.

"This is a war which is being waged for entire Europe. This is also the reason why so many volunteers have been enlisted in the fighting forces in the East. It is therefore our irrevocable determination that the coming peace will be a European peace without interference from abroad. The ideal values on the side of England are certainly not so strong as those which form the driving power of Germany and her allies. As regards material values we believe that the British have a fine instinct for them. But we also have this instinct and we shall take good care that in future all the European nations shall benefit from the material values of Europe and not only one small clique of Jewish financiers. We have had good reason for discarding the gold standard for by this action, we intended to destroy an erroneous economic policy and various other misconceptions.

"It is certain that from this war Europe will emerge economically much sounder than before. We are being reproached for resettling Dutchmen. In this connection I can only state that I do not want to resettle anybody but that there will be many people who will be glad to have their own ground instead of having to work in the over-populated districts for the sake of the plutocrats. We therefore believe that the end of this war will also bring the end of the gold standard. The end of this war will also mean the end of the entire clique responsible for this war. This war is being waged for the existence of the German people. I have never asked the German soldiers to do more than I myself am ready to do, and I have never asked the German people for more work than I am working myself. If our enemies still believe that they can drive a wedge between the unity of the German people, they are greatly mistaken. The hour will come when I shall be back, and then they had better take care.

"You may be sure that my heart nearly breaks when I hear of the bombardment of German cities. On Paris not a single German bomb was dropped. Prior to the attack on Warsaw, I asked five times for surrender and finally for the evacuation of the women and children. Only when I received no answer did I order the final attack. When the British night air-raids on German towns started, I waited for more than three months. Although we had been strong enough to hit back immediately, I still believed in the common sense that would win in the end.

"Today it is the same thing, I am not forgetting anything. Our enemies on the other side will one day find out that Germany's inventive genius has not been asleep. Our enemies will be given a reply that will stupefy them. I stressed on several other occasions that if I make no speeches for some time, this is not because I have lost my voice but because I consider it inopportune to speak. Today the armed forces of the nation are speaking, Everything else is mere fencing with words. I have never made my speeches for an audience abroad. I have always spoken to the German people only. If they keep in mind the fact that this war is being waged for Germany's very existence, then every thought of the women and children in Germany will be a prayer for Germany."

His Imperial Majesty Grants Presents To High Army Men

His Majesty the Emperor Monday morning received in audience at the Imperial Palace Lieutenant-Generals Shigeru Sawada, Tetsuzo Ide, Kiichiro Higuchi, Shigeru Oga and Sosaku Suzuki and Major-Generals Setsuzo Tamura, Jusuke Iijima, Hiroshi Takumi, Seizo Arisue, Heiji Wakamatsu and Eijiro Kaji, who have rendered meritorious services with the Imperial Forces. The Generals were served Imperial wine. His Imperial Majesty was pleased to grant to Lieutenant-General Sawada and Lieutenant-General Ide gifts of money and sets of wooden cups with the Imperial crest. Wooden cups were presented to other generals. All the recipients were moved by the gracious Imperial gifts.

Vichy's Stand Toward U. S. Is Supported

(Continued From Page 1)

Britain has one half of India devoting itself to the protection of West Asia from foreign invasion. When these facts are kept in view, there will be no difficulty in seeing that both America and Britain are anxious to secure the routes of supply to West and North Africa by way of the Indian Ocean.

"It happens that the eastern and western coasts of Africa are within the field of activity of the navies of countries opposed to America and Britain. The eastern coast is exposed to attack by Japanese submarines, and the western coast is included in the field of operations of the German navy.

"Now America cherishes the idea of aiding Britain through South America. If the idea is to be a reality, it has to see that the east and west coasts of Africa are not safe from Japanese and German attack. This is the explanation of how America has got it into its head to attempt to establish a second front in Africa.

"At the extremity of one of the three angles of Africa there is the French naval base of Dakar. South America is not far from this base. From Natal in Brazil to this French naval port there is a distance of only 1,600 nautical miles.

"Brazil has allowed itself to be dominated by America. If Dakar were in American hands, it would not be difficult for America to secure the line of communication connecting Brazil and western Africa. Dakar would connect with the naval base of Oran in Algeria by way of Sahara, and with the naval base of Toulon in France across the Mediterranean by way of Oran.

"When all this is considered there is no element of surprise in the action of the Vichy Government in breaking off diplomatic relations with America in answer to the Anglo-American invasion of French North Africa.

"Interesting to note in this connection is that America and Britain are responsible for a situation which find France, which has been at loggerheads with Germany for 200 years, in resolution to share its fortune with the Axis Powers.

"Whatever the motive of the Vichy Government in acting against America, the French action will produce a tremendous effect on the whole war situation. There is no doubt of the great advance at which the Axis Powers will find themselves with France defending its colonies in Africa against the opponents of the Axis Powers through life and death."

La Maison Franco-Japonaise

1.—MARDI 10 NOVEMBRE a 5 Heures:

M. Jean DRANS,

Ancien Professeur a la Faculte des Lettres de l'Universite de Bangkok, Pensionnaire a la Maison Franco-Japonaise

Quelques Aspects Du Phonetisme Francais Actuel

3. 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokio

YOKOHAMA INDIANS FETE IMPERIAL RESCRIPT DAY

Offer Prayers for Nippon War Dead—New Year Also Observed at Same Time

Indian residents in Yokohama celebrated the 11th Imperial Rescript Observance Day on Sunday, which coincidentally fell on the Indian New Year Day called Dewali.

At 10:30 a.m., all the members of the India Independence League led by President D. W. Sadani of the League offered one-minute silent prayers in memory of the Japanese war dead.

In the afternoon, a tea party was organized by the Indian Merchants' Association of Yokohama in the India Club to observe the New Year. Due to the crisis in India and also in East Asia, the ceremony was conducted in a simple manner amidst a solemn atmosphere.

D. I. Mahtani, president of the Association, spoke on the significance of the day, while Mr. Sadani declared that he hoped to see a free India before the next Dewali.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

of Casablanca and Algiers with Dakar as the center.

However, because the Vichy Government had already foreseen such developments and had dispatched Admiral Darlan to take full counter-measures in these areas, it cannot be thought that Anglo-American objectives will be easily attained. They will meet the severe resistance of the French.

Viewed from a military standpoint, the anti-Axis nations have been forced to carry out disadvantageous outside operations in the European war and have invaded the territories of a neutral nation crazed by the desperate situation caused by the War of Greater East Asia. However, their schemes must not be looked upon lightly. It should be noted that the Allies plan to control the coast of Northwest Africa and by that secure the route between Natal in Brazil and Dakar—the shortest Atlantic route—and also to utilize the De Gaullist strength at Brazzaville in French Equatorial Africa. The situation points out that the Allies plan to bring entire French Africa into the Allied camp and form a large-scale second front in North Africa, and at the same time, by securing the route between South Africa and Madagascar and with Cecil Island as their advanced base launch a counter-offensive against Japan in the Indian Ocean.

BIRTH

Mr. and Mrs. Pellerin are happy to announce the birth of the third daughter, Jacqueline on Friday, November 6th. Mother and baby are both doing well in their home, 1/19 Kitanocho 1-chome, Kobe.

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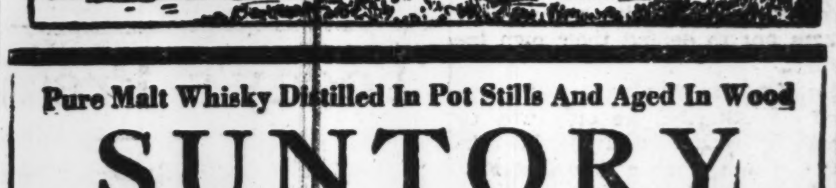

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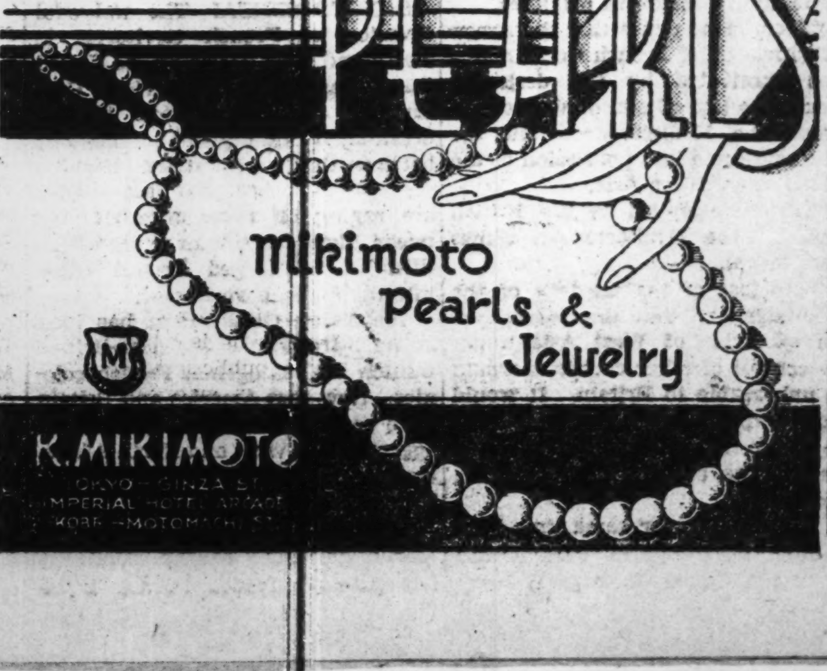

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His Imperial Majesty Sends Chamberlain To Kiyoura Residence

His Majesty the Emperor graciously sent Chamberlain Prince Saneatsu Tokudaiji as Imperial proxy to the residence of the late Count Keigo Kiyoura, at Araijuku, Omori-ku, Monday afternoon with a Message of Condolences. The family members of the late Count Kiyoura were highly moved by this added Imperial honors, coming as they did on top of the conferment of the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum with the Grand Cordon immediately before his death and the posthumous promotion of his Court Rank to the Junior Grade of the First Rank. His Imperial Majesty in His Message was gracious enough to appreciate meritorious services rendered by the late senior statesman to the State. A grant of money for the funeral rites and a floral tribute also were bestowed on the Kiyoura family by the Throne. Her Majesty the Empress and Her Majesty the Empress Dowager, too, graciously sent Their Imperial Majesties' proxies to the Kiyoura residence on the same afternoon.

MIYAKE WILL SPEAK

Nisei Association Sponsors Lecture Meeting at Meiji

In a series of lectures sponsored by the Nisei Association of Japan, Masataro Miyake, a justice of the Supreme Court, will adress the members of the Association at the Meiji University Memorial Hall, Surugadai, Wednesday. This will be Mr. Miyake's second instructive lecture in connection with the current course in Japanese language lessons. Soyen Yamashita, general-secretary of the Association, announced that all members are urged to attend this important lecture meeting.

Overseas Chinese Named

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, November 7.—Determined to relieve the sufferings of and to afford the maximum protection to overseas Chinese and with a view to promoting overseas Chinese interests at a time when the War of Greater East Asia is approaching the decisive stage, Dr. Chu Min-yi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the National Government and concurrently Chairman of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission, has invited Hsieh Hsiao-chu, Kuo Shun, Tang Chi-shan, and Teng Chung-ho, prominent overseas Chinese business leaders in Shanghai, to become advisers to the Commission.

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DIET MEMBERS BACK FROM TRIP TO SOUTH

(Continued from Page 1)

effects of war. The enemy seems to have gone to great pains in leaving behind nothing intact. Everything damaged by the enemy is getting repaired in a manner which would be a surprise to him.

Great Future Seen

"Our inspection of the southern occupied regions taught us two things. One is that a great future is in store for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The other is that there is a greater need than ever before for the people of Japan to be united and proceed with the realization of the aims of the war and the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

The trip of the group covered a wide area. Among the places visited by it were Amboina, Celebes, Borneo and Sourabaya.

East Asia Writers Depart for Kansai

(Continued from Page 1)

the home of Japanese culture. Following their Kansai tour the writers will leave for homes.

Yesterday evening, following a busy day visiting the art exhibits at the Ueno Art Gallery, the famous museum at Tokyo Imperial University, the noted Noh school at Kuramae in Asakusa Ward, Chou Hua-jen, Chien Toa-sun of China, Mr. Ching and Miss Wu Ying of Manchoukuo broadcast messages to their respective countries.

His Imperial Majesty Honors Councilors, Officials at Luncheon

In recognition of their services, His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to give a luncheon party at noon Monday to 35 Court Councilors and officials, including Vice-Admiral Reijiro Kawashima, Dr. Shigeru Matsui and 32 others at the Kasumigaseki Detached Palace. The function was attended by Tsuneo Matsudaira, the Imperial Household Minister, and Vice-Minister Baron Matsusuke Shirane.

SOUTH TEA, COFFEE ON SALE

Tea and coffee which fell into the hands of the Japanese Forces in the course of fighting in the Southern Regions will be put on sale in Tokyo from about November 15, it was disclosed on Monday by Domei.

The tea and coffee, to be distributed by the Japan Tea and Coffee Association will be sold in paper bags with tags showing their origin.

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U.S. INJUSTICE BARED IN AFRICAN INVASION

Yusuke Tsurumi Calls Down American Hypocrisy and Exhorts French People

"I venture to say that the time has come for the French people to awaken to the true justice of the world and to cooperate in the setting up of a new world order," declared Yusuke Tsurumi, Director of the Taiheiyo Kyokai (Pacific Institute), in commenting on the American aggression against French Africa.

With the ambition of making up in Africa for her miserable defeats in East Asia, America had been casting a covetous eye on the French colonies in Africa. As has been anticipated, the United States has now commenced action against North and West Africa by dispatching huge armed forces there.

True Colors Exposed

"The true colors of justice and humanity of America's profession have been exposed. France will fight to the bitter end," Mr. Tsurumi continued. His comment follows:

"The present American action has exposed for all to see the true colors of justice and humanity of their profession. Throwing overboard friends of yesterday without the slightest scruples, America and Britain, indeed, are an incarnation of opportunism and of egoism.

"What will ensue from America's action? To begin with, there are two principal centers in the current war. The one is the South Pacific and other Africa.

"With the American-British influences in the South Pacific thoroughly and decisively knocked out, the issue of the war can be said to have shifted to Africa, where there is the Suez Canal to reckon with. With Singapore already lost and with the Cape of Good Hope jeopardized by the Axis navies, the loss of the Suez Canal would preclude all hopes of a victory for Britain.

"America, for her part, has been [illegible]ng munitions factories on [illegible]n coast of Africa since [illegible] year. South and North [illegible] vital parts of the African [illegible] are in French hands. [illegible] of German influences [illegible] territories would enable [illegible]fensives on Brazil from [illegible] that would spell a menace to [illegible] mainland of the United States. [illegible] this corner, America has com[illegible] penetration of the F[illegible]ritory and thus under[illegible] France's neutrality. That, I think, is the truth of the invasion of Madagascar and of the aggression against French Africa.

Won't Sit Quiet

"As the direct successor to Latin culture and as the third greatest power in the world, France, with a population of 110,000,000 in her mainland and colonies, was not to be expected to sit quiet before the unlawful American action. Sure enough, the venerable Chief of State Marshal Henri Petain declared, 'Any country, no matter what, that takes armed action against French Africa shall be regarded as an aggressor.' And the French land, sea and air forces, under Commander-in-Chief Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, have shown their determination to fight to the bitter end.

"With France on the Axis side, the world situation would be changed radically. The neutral countries under the influence of French culture would show greater sympathy to the Axis. Unlike the case in the last World War, Germany, with the great Powers of Japan and France as her allies, could confront America and Britain.

"I venture to suggest to the French people that the time has come for them to awaken to the true justice of the world and to cooperate in the setting up a new world order.

"Premier Pierre Laval in his recent declaration said: 'Japan, respecting French sovereignty in Greater East Asia, did not encroach on French Indo-China. America and Britain, on the contrary, without the slightest regard to French sovereignty, are making unbridled encroachments on French territory.'

"This challenge of America is likely to result in enraging the French people who pride themselves in being a cultured race and who did not wish to be thrown into the turmoil of war.

"Since French Africa is a lifeline to France, the present American action is tantamount to slapping France on the cheek."

Lienyunkang to Be Harbor

P.S.

HAICHOW, November 7.—The gigantic task of turning Lienyunkang, the eastern terminus of the Lunghai Railway, into a modern harbor, which will involve an expenditure of $10,000,000, is scheduled to begin on December 1 amid an impressive ceremony.

China Banks Open

C.P.S.

PEIPING, November 7.—The Bank of China and the Bank of Communications here formally resumed their business.

Among the Filipinos

The gentlest are the bravest. So runs a Japanese saying. The picture above shows the truth of the saying. The servicemen of the Imperial Forces have shown that they are the personification of bravery as their enemies have well come to know. Photo shows a Japanese serviceman taking time out to play with a baby of a Filipino family of the Ogutaya tribe while his comrade on the left looks on admiringly. (Passed by the Navy Ministry.)

True Conception of Modern Science Seen Requisite for Ideological War

Japan Must Pursue Scientific Research in Accordance With Yamato Spirit, National Polity to Rid East Asia of Anglo-American Influence

EDITOR'S NOTE—This is the translated version of an article which appeared in the Shuho, weekly publication of the Board of Information clarifying the vital role of modern science in Japan's ideological war to rid East Asia of the pernicious Anglo-American influence.

Regarding the question of our ideological campaign with reference to modern science, let us start with its relations to prevailing Occidental thoughts. That our scientific advancement has an important bearing upon our national progress needs no gainsay, but science if misapplied becomes quite harmful like the wrong use of a good medicine. In science, unless the people who handle it understand its true character and apply it in the proper manner, they are liable to be harmed by it.

Particularly with modern science, much of which has been imported recently, if we adopt it indiscriminately, it would undermine us both mentally and physically. What at first was thought to be a good medicine might turn into a toxin if we use a wrong form of prescription, and therefore we should be careful. Such care should be exercised especially in segregating the true modern science from the much abused Western thoughts. In fact such discriminating care on our part is what has hitherto been lacking when it came to apply modern science to our national polity and character.

Should we mistake the glittering make-up of Occidental learning for science itself—as if dazzled by the mighty power of modern science, which in the Western manner is at best superficial, of which, however, we might not be conscious—we might be unable to make the best use of the mighty power of science.

Weapon of Invasion

As our learned men have repeatedly pointed out, what the Anglo-Americans have done for the past several decades by way of introducing science into Japan and China has turned into a powerful weapon for their ideological invasion. Thereby they have been the cause of more harm than good. It has become our lot, therefore, to properly cope with this ideological situation by making a true estimation of the science so introduced.

Fortunately, however, since the advent of the War of Greater East Asia we have been successful in completely cleansing science of all Anglo-American taints. It has since been elevated to a divine purity through our sincere and zealous efforts, as manifested constantly both at the fighting fronts abroad and behind the guns at home. It has become our duty to give life to science in such a way as to be compatible with the Japanese spirit. In this connection, therefore, it is our intention to discuss a few salient features which have reference to our ideological campaign.

First, we will take up the subject of scientific research in relation with our national polity. National control of scientific research work has been advocated lately. On the other hand, not a few have advanced opinions to the effect that "it would be better to let scientific research alone, for such should produce better results than otherwise." These opinions amount to this: "Should control be applied on scientific study, it would prevent free exercise of initiative and restrict inventive pursuits." The question naturally arises, is creative genius born of one's own inclinations and interests?

Scientific reasearch initiated from individualistic interests may produce plausible results, but experience tells that such results are at best accidental. As a matter of fact most great creative researches are those conducted by earnest students who devote their lives to the subject matter of research, as if urged by a fervent religious faith, and pursuing it either imbued with an intense patriotism or a noble inspiration for the good of mankind. Even if such a personal inclination for research work attains a substantial result, it does not usually last long; but to be a permanent accomplishment it requires a higher and nobler aspiration.

We have a grave doubt as to the result attained from the work undertaken by a researcher under his own initiative, if he was imbued with the spirit of so-called individualism or democracy. Such work usually begets an opposite result to the work of an inspired, noble student.

For Selfish Gains

It runs counter to our acceptations of accomplishment of a seeker after truth. The individualist only seeks vulgar material gains or to be in fashion among the elite. Though he may claim that in his study he seeks truth for the sake of truth, he is in the category of those whose only object of pursuit lies in the discovering of a subject for making a thesis—for making a scholarly grade.

What we call a man of initiative or originality is not of such small caliber either in inclination or in aptitude. His work will be the result of an intense pursuit, in which his whole soul is concentrated. The importance attaching to a man of initiative or originality is his motive in carrying on the work and how it is maintained. Because the Anglo-Americans undertake such work for personal gain and easy compensation, there is no reason for Japanese to do the same.

Pious devotion is a trait of our scientific researches. It is traditional with our national spirit to devote ourselves to the national cause. It is the highest of all motives and inclinations, being the source of our scientific initiative and creation. For this reason our scientific works are of the first and highest order in the world, and have been amply demonstrated in the current hostilities. Behind our glorious accomplishments there are found the results of this creative genius, in the manufacture of arms and munitions, in the strategic plans, in hygiene and commissary equipments and facilities, and in transportation projects. Behind all these is the Japanese spirit, the driving power of our scientists who are devoted unselfishly to our great national cause, which everybody knows, and in which we take great pride.

Thus, it seems inevitable that views on scientific control must necessarily change. If the researcher is imbued with a fervent national spirit, he will think of nothing else but his work for the country, be it controlled or not. Since he has realized that his research work was absolutely necessary for the war, he will devote himself to it, without thinking about any control. He will try to overcome all inconveniences, so that he can give full measure of his devotion to creative pursuit.

Hence there should be no need to complain about control, claiming it would impede creative pursuit, although there may be room to criticize the manner of the control so enforced. Be he under the order of the Government to follow a certain pursuit, if his full devotion is put into the work, he will have a chance, to exercise his initiative which will naturally come to him. This postulate should never be confused with the absurd view that initiative arises from the freedom of personal desires.

Pure, Applied Science

Now let us delve into the fields of pure science and applied science. Surrounding the preceding subject of the relations between science and national polity, what is liable to become the butt for argument is which is the more important of these two fields. Pure science is based on theory, basic research and applied science on practice and applied technique.

It is an all pervading truth that in the pursuit of science we should not lose sight of what is basic and essential merely by seeking immediate gains or to be dazzled by the superficial or enamored with trivials. In this light, the view that theoretical study is more important than that of the applied science may appear tenable. But in no event is peremptory judgment permissible either on the fundamental, or on the trivial, or on immediate profit, without first making a thorough investigation of the subject matter.

Certain it is, when science is placed in the deductive order, abstract research will occupy the basic postion. Hence to those who think of theoretic propositions as the only subjects of their study, such pursuit alone must appear to them as basic and genuine. However such an idea may only be pardonable wtih those who understand science through scientific text-books. On the other hand, to those who earnestly try to discover new fields of research, or to those who think that science is inseparably associated with our life, such a simple conclusion will not suffice.

Particularly with the word pure, which is used in the term pure science, though it is used to designate forms and rules, yet to think of this feature alone and exclusively as being indicative of the purity and nobility of abstract science and that those who work on practical subjects are low utilitarians bent upon immediate gains, is a great mistake. We must admit that even in theoretical study there are superficial and trivial features and often impure in motive, while in practical research there are also phases which often become the basis of new research and are pure and noble in motive.

A scientist must not lose sight of the fundamental meaning of research in which he is engaged. Even in the study of electrons, or atoms, or uro universe, which latter is considered to form the core of all the fundamental scientific studies, or such infinitesimal subject as germs in pathology, if one forgets what he is doing, and aimlessly follows the fashions of learned circles in foreign lands, and becomes interested only in new discoveries, he is far worse than a seeker of an immediate reward and a mere utilitarian.

Utilitarians Discussed

Even with the utilitarian there is a meritorious side. For instance, if he starts with the idea of improving the quality of farm products, or from the hope of saving the farming community from the ravages of frost-bite and insects, and devotes all his life to this study, even if the work be an application of heredity, it must be considered as basic, pure and noble. For such research, there is the chance of ridding this branch of science of its defects. In the technique of shipbuilding, the work may be an application of dynamics. However, the earnest study to construct a really good ship will be apt to produce an original idea. Consequently in the theoretical study of dynamics there lies a good chance to make a rapid stride in development.

Again, when a mechanic studies and toils hard to improve the machinery or materials he is handling in a factory, or a public-spirited agriculturist works for many years to improve the methods of fertilization and farming in general, such incentive cannot be pure and noble. While doing it, there may arise many creative ideas which suggest a new field for scientific research.

By saying this it does not mean that there is no need of theoretical study. It only means that to think of abstract research as the only pursuit is science, which is basic and genuine, is wrong.

Not that we want to anathematize it, on the contrary, we admit that it is a source of benefit to those practical works as above mentioned. It is necessary for those applied researches to be closely affiliated with theoretical science so that their studies may succeed or develop some useful creative ideas. So much for the practical researchers, the pure scientists also, will come to realize the requirements. Instead of hanging on to their impractical academic theories, they will pay more attention to the practical question, and by deriving creative ideas therefrom, they will give a new life to their own problems.

What we have stated so far is a warning against making light of practical research from a wrong conception of the term pure science, as considered to be basis. We then realize the need of saying something about the other side, or practical research. There are among the technicians engaged in the nation's industry those who slight the study of pure science. They may think that they are the only ones doing any worthwhile national work, but this is a big mistake. There is, in fact, quite a bit of difference between the facts that they happened to be doing national work and that they are required, in doing their work, to be imbued with an intense patriotism characteristic of the Japanese spirit.

A Wrong Conception

It would be praiseworthy if their work were the result of such intense public-spiritedness. Or even if they had not been imbued with such patriotism, and worked in accordance with the requirements of the times, and the result is their inspired determination to fill such requirements, such intentions are also splendid. But if, on the contrary, they had been working for commercial gains or maintaining an attitude of individualism, and only happened to be doing national work, and because of that they need not reconsider their former attitude but think they have the right to demand due recognition of their work since it happens to be for the nation, such an idea is entirely wrong.

We cannot expect much from these people. They are an exact counterpart of those dreamy theorists who think they are the only truth seekers. They cannot distinguish between grain and chaff, between genuine nobility and personal gains, and between the fundamental and trivial.

Yet we are happy to say that we have plenty of the other kind. There are scholars who are practically giving their lives for the sake of the nation, unmindful of any immediate return. Also there are many technicians who entertain no desire for any distribution of profits, but who are putting in their work all they command, mentally as well as physically, so that the nation may successfully carry on its grand task.

In these two distinctive fields of research there is practically no distinction as to which is the head and which is the tail. The technicians' work is giving the incentive to the scientists to work harder while the latter are furnishing the former with the necessary motif for completing the work; they both cooperate and collaborate together.

Now we come to the fundamental idea which governs these two fields of research. As was stated, these two bodies work together in a body, so when it is boiled down it comes to this proposition: in the final analysis all the sciences are founded upon our great national polity and statesmanship and their future directions will be defined according to the requirements of the nation and the people's life. When this fundamental idea is so defined, we can expect that all the knowledge and techniques in all fields of science will be basically enlivened. In other words, if this fundamental idea is not definitely clarified, the progress of our science may result in undermining the perfect unity of our national spirit and weakening the physical power and morale of our people.

(To Be Concluded)

MINISTER INO URGES PRODUCTION BOOST

Self-Sufficiency in Foodstuffs Must Be Acquired in Preparation for Long War

With unprecedented victories achieved in all battles since the outbreak of the War of Greater Asia, Japan is determined and ready to carry out this war to a victorious end. In view of the rich natural resources and productive capacity of the United States and Britain, it is generally believed that fierce battles are yet to come. To prepare for a long war, Hiroya Ino, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, emphasizes the need of securing permanent measures in regard to foodstuffs and of strengthening the agricultural industry. In an interview with a Domei reporter he remarked as follows:

"The Government has already made necessary plans for foodstuff production and for agricultural policies in contemplation of a long war. Nothing particular will be launched at the outset of next year but instead we are going to carry out the present policies supplementing whatever necessary and encouraging their adoption into daily life. The basic problem at present is to strengthen the self-sufficiency policy in the production of main agricultural products such as rice and wheat.

"In the field of agriculture and forestry the Government will direct its efforts to secure necessary material and manpower for the increased production of foodstuffs during the next year. Regardless of whether the current war should terminate soon or be prolonged, this Government policy will not change. The problem of foodstuff production should not be considered as relating only to Japan but to the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as a whole.

"Sufficient production of fresh foodstuffs such as vegetables and fish is not easy but this problem can be solved by the energetic ability and efforts of the people. To increase production of vegetables, idle land should be brought under cultivation, particularly in the six large cities. Proper measures for smooth distribution of fresh vegetables will be established by adopting a registration system. In Tokyo, this system will be enforced by the neighborhood units from November 16.

"At present the Government is encouraging the fishery industry by distributing a large quantity of oil necessary for fishing boats. Steps are also being taken to promote fresh water fishery.

"With the establishment of local branch offices of the foodstuff management corporation, the combined distribution of main foodstuffs will soon be carried out efficiently. According to this combined system, rice, wheat, flour, bread, potatoes will be distributed in a systematic way. The quantity of distribution will be the same as it is now but agricultural products other than rice will become readily available under this new system.

"In Germany after scientific researches in nutrition, foodstuffs containing proper calories and vitamins are being distributed on a ticket system to each person. They may not be enough to satisfy his appetite, but he gets enough nourishment from his portion. We are considering similar measures, but before they are put into practice, we must secure a sufficient variety of foodstuffs."

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HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S., Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3602, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Rooms 651 (6th floor) Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

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PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m. 2-5 p.m.; mornings only on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza 57-0315.

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General

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Clocks In Japan Show Unique Craftsmanship

First Clock Here Introduced By Francis Xavier In 1541

ROMANTIC HISTORY TRACED

Shogun and Daimyo Encouraged Manufacture of Time-Keepers

The most accurate time-keepers in the world are made in Japan, which may account for the fact that trains here are always on time, and that there are hardly any accidents resulting from a miscalculation of time. When Imperial Headquarters make its world-renowned announcements about the achievements of the Imperial Forces, stating not only the day but also the time of day down to the exact minute, the world knows that there is no mistake about the time.

The first clock, in the sense we take it now, was imported into Japan by Xavier in 1541 as one of the presents to Ouchi Yoshitaka, the magistrate of Yamaguchi, as an incentive toward an agreement affording the Jesuits permission to teach Christianity in the district. It is also recorded that Hideyoshi received a clock from four Japanese Christians who had returned from an European tour to pay homage to the Pope. In 1606, a Jesuit missionary is said to have presented Iyeyasu with a clock at Fushimi, as also did an envoy from the governor of Mexico at Iyeyasu's palace in Sumpu (Shizuoka). This latter gift is believed to be identical with the one preserved at the museum belonging to the Toshogu Shrine at Kunozan. It is eight inches high, compactly framed with brass and equipped with iron machinery. An inscription states that it was manufactured in Madrid by Hande in 1581.

Sudden Influx

It has been discovered however, that these trickling streams of incoming clocks were just curtain-raisers to a sudden influx of clocks and watches in 1704. In this first importation of any importance was included the clock presented to Shogun Iyemitsu the 3rd of the Tokugawa line. Toward the end of the Tokugawa regime commenced a rapid infusion of foreign-made clocks. The hitherto intermittent, hesitating flow settled down to a more or less steady stream. The exorbitant prices and the divers methods of designating time repelled the slowly mounting popularity of time-pieces.

Sundials

On December 3, 1872, or the 5th year of Meiji, the ancient Japanese method of recording time was abolished and the Western method introduced, altering the date to January 1st to the 6th year of Meiji. With the time-measuring obstacle dislodged, time-pieces were greatly popularized.

The first importer was Favre Brandt who established his firm in Yokohama in 1813. Not only did he import clocks and watches, but repaired them. It is said that the other Japanese mechanics grouped themselves round Brandt discussing "shop." They must have presented an animated scene.

Of sundials we can say little for it is rare and slightly known as a garden ornament. There is however a well-known one in the enclosure of the Shiogama Shrine in Rikizen near Matsushima. It is not definitely known who set it there but history avers that it was established by Rin Shihei, a publicist who in the latter days of the Tokugawa Shogunate was greatly broadened in his ideas through his contact with Western learning.

Distinguished for their delightful patterns and variety of designs the pocket dials flourished till the commencement of the Meiji era, when they died away, overwhelmed by the many other innovations in the clock-manufacturing art.

In the 9th century, the first water-clock in Japan was installed by Emperor Tenji in his palace. It was an imitation of an ancient Chinese model and could have afforded much interest to connoisseurs, but unfortunately none of this type has survived to this day.

Tsuda Sukezaemon

With the clock-making art being introduced from so many different countries and manufactured goods pouring in, the Japanese were quick to acquire the necessary skill for producing their own types. At the time of the first Shogun Iyeyasu, Tsuda Sukezaemon, a clever mechanic managed to make the exact replica of an European model. The Shogun's clock would not function and a search was launched for a suitable mechanic in the Western Capital. Tsuda was found and taken to Sumpu. He not only repaired but produced a time-piece based on the European model. As a reward for his work he was taken into the special services of the Shogun with handsome remuneration. The origination of the clock industry now flourishing round Nagoya is attributed to Tsuda. At Nagasaki was found the best work because of its position favoring intercourse with China and the West. There were, however skilled workers in Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Tokyo, and Sendai. Hirota Riemon in Yedo was a clock maker for the Shogun. Asada Goritsu who made a clock with twin crown escapements in the latter part of the 18th century, was a famous astronomer in Osaka. It was subsequently ascertained that this clock was used by the well-known land-surveyor, Ino Chukei, in his intricate and delicate work. The clock is now protected as an heirloom in the family descended from Ino.

Ring Watch

Following the Tempo era, from 1830, clock-making made a sudden spurt. Clocks of a great variety of designs and of a more permanent nature were produced; and as testimony of the excellent workmanship, those manufactured during that period still exist. In the Koka era (1844-1847) Shokichi, a clock maker living at Matai near Osaka constructed a small watch which could be worn as a ring. This small but excellent piece of clock-manufacture is owned by the Nishi Honganji, a temple of the Shin sect in Kyoto.

In the 3rd year of Kaei (1850) a "mannen-dokei" or "myriad-year clock" was completed by Tanaka Giemon in Kyoto. This clock standing less than two feet high, functions for a period of four hundred days at one winding. "Eto" (sexagenary cycle), Japan time, European time, 24 seasons of the old Chinese calendar, the days of the week, and the age of the moon are respectively designated on the six dial plates of this unique clock. It is believed that this clocok was produced previous to similar makes constructed in the West. Moreover Tanaka's clock is averred to be vastly superior in mechanism and design. At Shijo in Kyoto where his shop was situated, vast crowds were attracted to the museum of curiosities and queer mechanisms. Tanaka not only dealt with clocks but branched out into other more difficult ramifications of mechanism. His success stands as proof of the mechanical ability of the Japanese. The clock now possessed by the Tanaka family was displayed at the Time Exhibition in Tokyo in 1920.

Musical Clock

As clock-makers grew more skilled they contrived to popularize their time-pieces by various devices. Thus it is recorded that Kobayashi Denjiro, Yedo mechanic constructed a music-playing table clock. This was, needless to say, a great success.

Of the daimyos, Matsudaira Dewa-no-kami, Ii Arima, Dohi, and Hotta were prominent as fanciers of clocks and watches. Matsudaira was a keen collector who possessed three separate rooms, each for a different type of clock in his collection. His enthusiasm knew no bound, and at every opportunity he added something which was both novel and unique. Dewa-no-kami, the Lord of Matsue, was a more critical and cautious collector and is well known as an authority on tea ceremonies. Hotta, the Lord of Sakura, was one of the three most influenced by the influx of things Western. His collection comprises 60 or 70 watches from Europe. Several of these were buried with him when he died in 1863. These ticking symbols of western innovation penetrated the ranks of not only the daimyos but of literary people. In the Tokugawa period, Sato Issai, a literary star, was a keen collector. As a Confucian, his mind was constantly oscillating between the strict firmness which he advocated and which was symbolized in the steady ticking of the clock, and the fear of adulterating his righteous spirit by the passion for the novel and the curious. Thus he preferred the English clock to the French make which was invariably profusely decorated and beautifully constructed but was not passable in quality. The English pattern, though plainer, was steadier and more durable. On the other hand, Rai Sanyo, who was of a more poetic and sensitive turn of mind, abhorred the very presence of clocks. The ticking irritated this literary man of the Yedo Period.

Thus occasionally supported and at other times opposed, the clock, nevertheless, wormed itself into Japanese surroundings so that now an electric clock fittingly adorns a room of tatami, and sliding paper doors.

Loyal Unto Death

At the Battle of Nanshan an officer lay dead with what seemed a bit of towelling wound round his head.

It proved to be the Sun-Flag of Japan, which he had thus preserved from capture in the Russian trenches.

When it was unwound, the following lines, stained with blood, were found written by the hand of the dead hero:

Though our life vanish with
the morrow's dew,
O Sovereign Prince! yet loyally
and true
Thy Standard still, forever
shall we guard!

YASUKUNI MOTHER

An Amateur Play in 2 Acts

Mitsuru Taniya

(From the Seinen)

Act II

Scene I

Awaiting the Evening

Scene: Same room as in Act I. Autumn flowers are arranged on the "tokonoma." Since Isamu has been called to the colors, summer has passed, and the fall atmosphere has invaded even this room. On the wall is a map of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

(At the rise of the curtain Ihei and Omino are listening to a gaudily dressed "Chindonya" playing the clarinet.)

("Chindonya" plays "Aikoku Koshin Kyoku"—Patriotic March.)

Ihei: (As the piece comes to an end) "Chindonya-san," couldn't you play Bach now?

"Chindonya": Bach?. . . . Bach?. . . When was such a song popular?

Ihei: Well, I'm afraid I'm no wiser than you. . . . Then, how about Bentho. . . . or some such name? Omino, Isamu often spoke of Bentho. . . .'s No. so and so, didn't he?

Mino: Yes, he used to say that Benthoven did this and that. . . . But I'm not very sure myself.

"Chindonya": Then isn't there some popular tune that you would like to hear?

Ihei: Well. . . .(To Omino) Don't you have a favorite piece?

Mino: I?. . . .Oh, no, as long as I can hear the instrument that's all that matters to me.

Ihei: Oh, well, then play anything you like.

"Chindonya": My favorite one is "Kare Susuki." Will that do?

Mino: Oh, yes, as long as you are playing on the instrument I'm satisfied.

"Chindonya": All right. (Plays "Kare Susuki.")

Ihei: It sounds good, Omino, doesn't it? It's a good tune.

(Wipes off his tears.)

(Mino also wipes off her tears and nods vigorously again and again.)

"Chindonya": (Play the last chord) Sad, isn't it? I love this tune too.

Ihei: Thank you very much. Shall we call it a day, then? And you'll come again, won't you?. . . .

"Chindonya": I don't have to go yet. My work is finished. . . .

Mino: But we feel guilty keeping you so long. . . . Next time you pass around here, please come in. (Wraps up one yen in a piece of paper.)

"Chindonya": I shall remember to do so. It has been a pleasure to play for such an attentive audience. It makes my art worth while.

Mino: Please buy some pencils for your little daughter with this. (Holds out paper packet.)

"Chindonya": Thank you so much. Er. . . . I can play the violin also. I'll bring it with me next time, if you like.

Ihei: No, we'd rather listen to the clarinet.

"Chindonya": Of course. You must be very fond of the clarinet. Thank you for everything. (Rises)

Mino: It was good of you to play. (Looks in the direction of the next room and calls out) Yoshi, Yoshi.

(The maid appears in the hallway.)

Yoshi: Yes.

"Chindonya": I'm sorry to trouble you every time. Excuse me. . . . (Bows himself out.)

(The cry of a cicada floats in from the garden.)

Ihei: Omino. . . .

Mino: Yes.

Ihei: That man just now, don't you think he's worse than our son?

Mino: Yes, I think so too. To begin with, his fingers are not as nimble. No, he's not half as good. Isamu is much better.

Ihei: I can't help but think so too. (Suddenly remembers) By the way, did you write Isamu yesterday?

Mino: I've been wanting to tell you about that. I've been so busy with this talk of Yoshi's marriage plans that. . . .

Ihei: What?. . . . You haven't written for two whole days? That's bad. H'm, then I'll write. Get the stationery out.

Mino: Yes. (Brings out stationery and pen.)

Ihei: (Seats himself at the table and begins to write.)

(Mrs. Sugioka's voice is heard from the garden.)

Mrs. Sugioka: (Voice) Thank you for your kindness.

Mino: (Goes out to the hallway) Oh, not at all. Were you able to get lots?

Mrs. Sugioka: (Voice) Yes, thank you. The corn is doing splendidly. Good-bye.

Mino: Good-bye.

Ihei: (Looks up) It was the Sagami Detachment, 00 Unit, wasn't it?

Mino: That's right, (Returns to room, takes out Isamu's letter from the hand-box and reads silently.)

Ihei: Give me an envelope.

Mino: Please let me read it once.

Ihei: Oh, what's the use of your reading it?

Mino: But . . . I haven't read a letter of yours for over twenty years. . . .

Ihei: Isn't that natural? There's no need for me to write to you.

Mino: When I came here as a bride you used to make frequent trips for the store. In those days you would faithfully write to me no matter if the trip was only a three-day one.

Ihei: Ah! Rub. . . . Rubbish! You shouldn't remember such foolish things. Find me an envelope quickly.

Mino: You have certainly aged since then.

Ihei: I think you've grown much older than I.

Mino: If our eldest boy, Hidetaro, were alive now we would have been blessed with grandchildren . . . .

Ihei: It's better not to talk about things like that. (Sighs deeply.)

Mino: (Suddenly tearful) If . . . if anything were to happen to Isamu I don't think I could go on living.

Ihei: Wh . . . What are you saying? Isn't it understood that everyone who goes to the front is not expected to return?

Mino: I'm sorry, I. . . . I shouldn't gruble like this. . . . (Hands Ihei an envelope.)

(Maid brings in the evening paper.)

Yoshi: The evening paper has come. (Places it on the table.)

Ihei: (Smiling at Yoshi) I hear a bridegroom has been picked out for you. I'm very glad.

Yoshi: Yes. Thanks to your kindness . . . (Looks down in embarrassment.)

Mino: He is a handsome young man, isn't he? Ho! Ho! Ho! (To Ihei) If you are through with your letter, won't you read the paper to me?

Ihei: H'm.

Mino: So many of the places in China have such difficult names.

(Yoshi bows and goes out.)

(Ihei continues to write.)

(Clerk Saiki comes in all flustered.)

Saiki: Mas . . . Master, look at this.

Ihei: What is it?

Saiki: Heavy f-f-f-fighting seems to have taken place. Isn't this the young Master's detachment?

Ihei: What? . . . (Grabs the paper and devours the news in question with his eyes.)

Mino: Pl . . . Please read it aloud. Isamu's detachment is Sagami Detachment, 00 Unit. . . .

Ihei: (Doesn't answer. Flings the paper to Omino as he finishes and scans the columns of another evening paper.)

Mino: (Practically burying herself in the paper.) Heavens! Isamu's name . . . in the list of dead. . . .

(Saiki comes to and switches the light on.)

(Ihei quietly turns to the map on the wall and searches for the spot where Isamu fell.)

(A cicada cries. . . .

Scene II

Chrysanthemums In Bloom

The Scene, Curtains have been placed around the room. Chrysanthemums surround Isamu's ashes and picture which occupy the center of the "tokonoma." Isamu's two clarinets have also been placed with the flowers. A month has elapsed since the day in Scene I.

(Near the altar are seated the drooping figures of Ihei and Mino, in formal dress. Three relatives also in formal attire are seated next to them, followed by Tagami, Oizumi, and Ishide of the Neighborhood Association.)

Oizumi: It is indeed a great honor, not only to this house but to the whole town. Our neighborhood association can certainly be proud of possessing such a hero. Fukui-san, your pride at being the father of such a boy must be great.

Ihei: (Weakly) Yes. . . .

Oizumi: It must be so. (To the relatives) It was a suicide squad, wasn't is? Splendid! What a glorious end! What an honor for you too to be related to such a hero!

Relative: Yes, on that score we really don't know how to express our gratitude to Isamu.

Oizumi: I understand. I understand that feeling. Tagami-san, at the Service for the War Dead that is to be sponsored by the ward, our neighborhood association must say a few words in this connection.

Tagami: I hadn't thought that far, but. . . .

Oizumi: Won't you let me do it? I have full confidence in my ability to move the audience. Couldn't we decide now?

Tagami: In any case we shall have to talk the matter over with the ward office.

Oizumi: Fukui-san, couldn't you put in a good word for me?

(Pointing to the clarinets placed by the altar.) I would like to refer to this foreign "shakuhachi" also. . . . Always loyal and self-possessed, he did not stop at being a model soldier. He was also a genius in the field of music. His ability already showed every sign of a first-class musician. . . .

(Yoshi, the maid, comes in.)

Yoshi: Everything is really in the next room. . . . (Leaves.)

Relative 1.: We have not been able to do much due to the times, but please rest yourselves in the next room. . . .

Tagami: Thank you. You shouldn't have troubled yourself.

Relative 2.: Please.

Tagami: Ishide-san, shall we accept the invitation?

Ishide: Shall we, since they have taken the trouble?

Oizumi: Yes, let us. (To Ihei) Please excuse us. (Bows.)

Relative 2.: (Addresses Ihei and Mino as he replaces the light on the altar) Please do not grieve too much, (Clerk Saiki appears.)

Saiki: Master, two young men have just come who say they are friends of the young Master.

Ihei: What are their names?

Saiki: Sekine-san and Naito-san.

Mino: Oh, how nice of them to come.

Ihei: (To Mino) What kind of friends are they?

Mino: They belong to the same music group.

Ihei: H'm, h'm. Isamu's best friends. Show them in right away.

Saiki: Yes, Master. (Starts to go out, then addresses Relative 2.)

I have finished addressing the notification cards.

Could you look them over once?

Relative 2: All right. (Goes out with Saiki.)

(The singing of insects is heard from the garden. In a short while Isamu's two friends, Sekine and Naito, appear led by Saiki.)

Relative 3: Won't you please come nearer?

Sekine: (To Ihei) How do you do?. . . . I am Sekine.

Naito: My name is Kiichi Naito. You must be proud that Isamu met such an honorable death . . . .

Ihei: Thank you for coming today.

Sekine: (To Omino) Mrs. Fukui, it has been a long time since I last saw you.

Omino: Yes, it certainly has. You were always so good to Isamu.

Sekine: Oh, no, it was the other way around. . . .

Mino: Naito-san, too, please make Isamu happy.

Naito: Yes. Then. . . . (Advances to the altar together with Sekine and they both worship.)

Mino: (covers her face with both hands.)

Sekine: Kiichi, look at the clarinet! Remember the time Mrs. Fukui gave all three of us a clarinet each?

Naito: H'm. (Closes his eyes.)

Ihei: How about it, Omino? Shall we ask the two boys to play the clarinet for us?

Mino: Yes, by all means. . . . No, let us make it some other time.

We may be imposing on them.

Ihei: All right. . . .

Sekine: We must excuse ourselves now. We shall come again.

Mino: Won't you stay a little longer? (To Relative 3) Please take them to the next room and give them some tea.

Relative 3: Of course. This way, please.

Naito: Then. . . . (Bows and starts to go out.)

Ihei: Please. . . . (Lifting a clarinet) I would like you to have this.

Naito: (Studies Ihei's face intently for a while, then in moved tones . . . .) Thank you, I accept it. We shall treasure it above all else in our group. (Receives the clarinet and goes out with Sekine.)

(The insects continue to sing in the garden.)

Ihei: (Picks up the remaining clarinet and tries to play it) Ah! And thus our family comes to an end.

Mino: (Sits silently with bowed head, then suddenly looks up) Yes, this may be the end of the Fukui Family but our country will grow greater and greater.

Ihei: (Raises his head and stares in astonishment.)

Mino: We should feel happy that we have been able to contribute to the same cause of our nation. No, this does not mean the end of our family. It means that Isamu has brought honor to our family. Such filial piety is indeed rare.

Ihei: H'm. H'm. . . .

Mino: We would not be doing right by Isamu if we were to let old age get a hold of us now. Let us start all over again.

Ihei: H'm. . . . H'm. . . .

Mino: If possible, I wish to decline the money that will be given to us due to Isamu's death at the front.

Ihei: Decline? Whoever heard of such an audacious act?. . . .

Mino: That's not it. We are able to live in comfort on the land and house that we have received in trust from His Majesty the Emperor. It is a pity to accept anything else on top of this. . . . The Imperial Monetary Grant is meant for those who may suffer in their daily life due to the loss of their main support. If you think it too daring of me to decline, then we might accept it and donate it to the nation's cause.

Ihei: H'm. Yes, that's true.

Mino: After all, we have not yet reached the stage where we can no longer make use of our legs. Why not go back some twenty odd years and start all over again?

Ihei: H'm. H'm. . . .

(Saiki enters.)

Saiki: Someone from the Army headquarters is here.

Ihei: Could it be someone from Isamu's detachment? . . . .

Saiki: It's His Excellency the Commander of the Regimental District.

Mino: My, what an honor. . . .?

Ihei: Then, I shall go meet him. (Tries to stand up but his legs refuse to obey him.)

Mino: Let me go. You stay with Isamu. He will be with us only tonight and tomorrow night.

Ihei: Why?. . . .

Mino: We mustn't think of Isamu as our son alone. Our child is now a god.

Ihei: That's right, he is going to become a god at the Yasukuni Shrine.

Mino: Then, I shall go and greet him. (Goes out with Saiki.)

Ihei: (Worships at the altar and fixes his eyes on Isamu's picture.)

(From afar is heard Mino's voice leading the way for the distinguished visitor.)

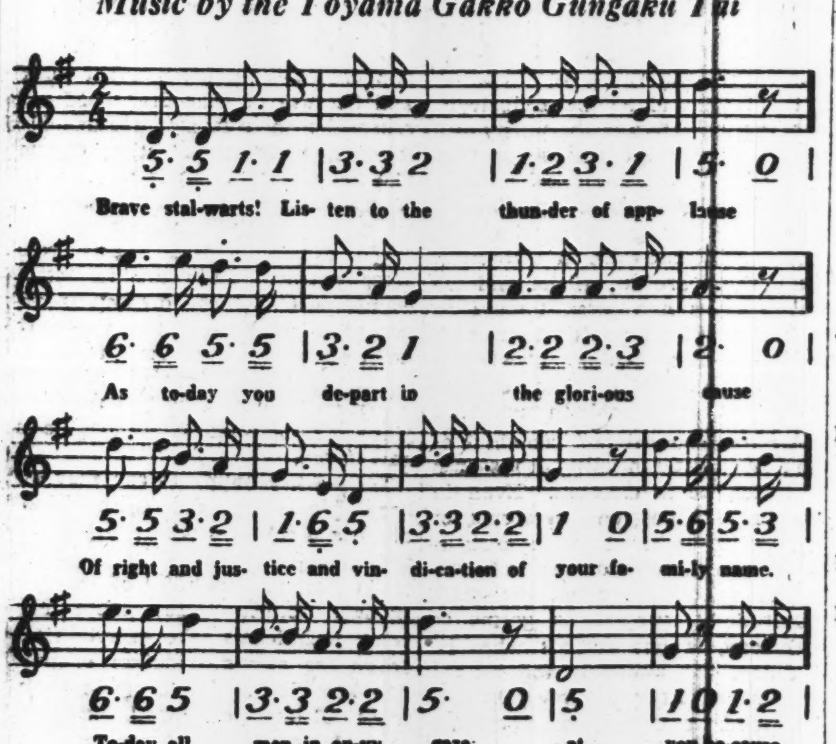
Mino: (Voice only) This way, please. . . .

Ihei: (Turns in the direction of the voice, corrects his sitting posture and bows low.)

THE SEND-OFF

Translated from the 'Niu-Ei Heishi wo Okuru'

Music by the Toyama Gakko Gungaku Tai


5· 5 1· 1 | 3· 3 2 | 1·2 3· 1 | 5 0 |
Brave stal-warts! Lis- ten to the thun-der of app- lause
6· 6 5· 5 | 3· 2 1 | 2·2 2·3 | 2 0 |
As to-day you de-part in the glori-ous cause
5· 5 3· 2 | 1· 6 5 | 3·3 2·2 | 1 0 | 5·6 5·3 |
Of right and jus- tice and vin- di-ca-tion of your fa- mi-ly name.
6· 6 5 | 3· 3 2· 2 | 5· 0 | 5 | 1 0 1· 2 |
To-day all men in en-vy gaze at you be-cause
3· 3 | 1· 0 | 5· 5 | 5 6 | 5 – | 5· 0 | 3· 3 |
The glo- ry of fight- ing for right and na-tion
1 3 | 2 5· 5 | 5· 0 | 6· 6 | 5 3 | 5 5 | 1· 0 |
Comes to but few! Stal- warts! Be full of as- pi-ra- tion!

Brave stalwarts! Listen to the thunder of applause
As today you depart in the glorious cause
Of right and justice and vindication of your family name.
Today all men in envy gaze at you because
The glory of fighting for right and nation
Comes to but few. Stalwarts! Be full of aspiration!

The five articles of the Imperial Rescript
Steer you straight onwards like a ship well equipped
On the path of Loyalty now shining straight and clear before you.
The hearts of your countrymen with gladness are gripped,
Glad that from their midst came forth a hero strong.
Stalwarts! with martial step and heart go proudly along!

Light of Justice, August Virtue brightly shining
Spur you on to glorious efforts, death defying.
Your gallant figures fighting under the Imperial Standard
Like super hero-gods in our hearts enshrining.
We send you off with cheers to rend the sky.
Up swords! For justice to fight, and peace to glorify!
Banzai! Banzai! Banzai!

Liquor Drinking Has Ethical Significance

National Beverage Was Connected With Shinto Rituals

SAKE INSPIRES POETS

Sake-Sipping Forms Important Part of Marriage Ceremony

Among the many common-place things in the daily life of the Japanese that naturally attract curious attention of visitors from abroad for the first time such as chopsticks, wooden foot-wear, sliding paper doors, the cup from which the Japanese take their national beverage, sake, seems to arouse the most inquisitive wonder. The cup is a tiny affair, holding about one half the amount of what an ordinary whiskey glass would hold. And the way the liquor is taken with this Lilliputian china bowl is a further revelation.

Whiskey or brandy is taken as a rule in a way which is best described as being gulped rather than drunk. And whiskey tastes best when it is gulped and, just as it flows "down the hatch" is joined in time by a chaser of cool, refreshing ice water. But sake gulped tastes just like salt water. It must be enjoyed in a decidedly different manner; its merit is appreciated most when it is heated in a china bottle, holding about one pint, to the warmth of the human body and sipped in the small cup. "Sipped" is the word that is nearest in describing the mode of taking the Japanese liquor.

The national beverage was, at the very beginning, closely connected with Shinto rituals. The newly brewed sake from the fresh crop of rice was first to be offered to the Shinto Deity. The popular notion of calling the month of November "Kanna-zuki," a month of no Kami (or gods) when they are supposed to gather at the Grand Izumo Shrine, is wrong. It means the month when the nectar for the altar of a Shinto Deity is brewed and offered, together with the fresh harvest of the field.

There are 26 shrines with the deities related to sake as the objects of worship, and as many as 21 Shinto ritual ceremonies or festivals of either national or local scale.

Plain China Bottles

Offering of sake in a pair of plain china bottles at the altar of a family Shinto shrine is an indispensable duty on any and all felicitous occasions, be it private or national. And the people are supposed to take what had been offered to Kami, enjoying the privilege of sharing the glory of a good harvest with their Deity. From this comes the idea of considering the grant of a sake cup from a superior as an honor to the recipient.

When a daimyo (a provincial lord in the Tokugawa days) engaged a samurai as a retainer, the passing of a cup from which he had actually drunk sake to the newly engaged samurai formed a dignified part of the ceremony. The bride and bridegroom conclude their nuptial pledge by each taking sake three times three, or nine times. This is one vital function of a wedding ceremony; so much so that to ask; "When are they going to have three-three-nine-times?' is equivalent to saying "When is the wedding to take place?"

When anything felicitous occurs, fellows would think of "raising" congratulatory cups; when he is attacked by the "blues," he takes to drink. Sake is popularly called "a precious broom that brushes off gloom." A victory in a game calls for a drink; a defeat in the same also calls for the same refreshment to celebrate in advance a victory at next encounter.

Sake Inspires Poets

Sake has inspired poets from time immemorial; they have made it the theme of poems of a good many of which are still favorites of the people; many a literary man has found it an indispensable companion in working out his masterpieces. Literary pieces are always associated with a bottle or a cup, so much so, that if taken literally, their work would impress us as though they could not do anything when sober. This was probably an exaggerated imitation of their fellow literary folk in China. Some of these Japanese literary giants might have been born teetotalers but a reference had to be made how their outing had been enlivened by the presence of sake.

Sake has been made the central idea of hundreds of popular songs, street melodies, jokes, adages, and stage performances; in fact, in every conceivable event in the Japanese life this national drink is found occupying a conspicuous position. Even in time of something far from being hilarious, the occasion is wound up by drinking. When a warrior and his men resolve to meet an overwhelmingly strong foe and fight a desperate battle, they drink their last parting cup, but, to make the occasion more solemn according to an unwritten law, they drink plain water. To drink a cup of water denotes one's heroic determination to carry on in face of great odds.

Unconnected With Evil

Thus, drink in Japan has a religious as well as ethical significance. No Japanese ever associates drinking with evil. It is true that much has been told and the people warned for centuries past of the harm sake will do. "Sake is a panacea, drink it; sake is the worst of all poisons, don't drink it," goes an old, saying. Besides, sake is much weaker compared to some of the western liquor, and is just the right kind for Japanese constitution. They do not think much of its harmful aspects, and many easily quit without any external pressure. This may be the reason that the temperance movement does not flourish as much as efforts of promoters deserve.

There are fellows who become alcoholic fiends; go the same way as "wine, women and song." But in the fundamental idea, the Japanese consider the drink as something more than a mere physical recreation (although this constitutes one vital part as aforementioned.) It has a close reference to one's outlook on life, we may say. Sake takes just as prominent a place as staple food in Japanese life, and will continue to do so with approvable results.

Bushido

With seven wounds from deadly
sword and spear,
The foemen's Leader turns, his
men with him,
And madly spur their weary
steeds to flight,
Till, hot-pursued and pressed,
their vanguard crowds
Into the turbulent November
stream:
Five hundred perished in the
river there.
At such a time no idle pity
serves!
Compassionately then Masatsura
Came to the rescue of his drowning foes,
And brought them safe to land,
dressing their wounds,
And warmed and fed them in
his kindly camp,
Until, with crown of knightly
courtesy,
He sent them forth, all mounted and with arms.
Both friend and foe acclaimed
his nobleness!
Then was there too that Chief
of Satsuma
Who from Korea came in
triumph home,
And raised a stone in memory
of the dead,
Or friend or foe—and made his
offerings
That thus their souls might find
the way to peace.
Such are the men whom warriors
emulate.
Such too the meaning of the
Cross of Red—
Emblem of love in lands beyond
the sea.
Ah! human kindness hath been
from of old!
And such the Truth our ancient
"Knightly Way"
Hath handed down to us in
every age.
O precious Truth bound with
our country's life!
Now is the time for warrior
souls to rise!
Now is the time for warlike
zeal to glow!
As mirror, sword and gem have
taught our land,
Of wisdom, valour and humanity;
This threefold glory of our
chivalry,
O Nation! keep unsullied as of
old!
Still let our country's honor
sound abroad!

PLAN BEING DRAFTED FOR POWER IN E. ASIA

Authorities' Program for Development of Electricity in Sphere Is Outlined

In parallel with the progress of the War of Greater East Asia and the steady restoration of electric power plants in the extensive areas now occupied by the Japanese expeditionary forces, the central authorities connected with this branch of industry are drafting a comprehensive plan for the development of power resources in these areas in accordance with the national policy of control over electric power and unification of electrical engineering, reports the Sangyo Keizai.

The Communications Ministry and the Planning Board are going ahead with the formulation of a concrete plan in this connection in cooperation with the Greater East Asia Electric Power Commission and the Electric Power Engineering Conference, both of which have been brought into being under these authorities together with the Greater East Asia Electric Power Conference which was simultaneously organized by private electric power interests to cope with the situation. Thus it is expected that these institutions will put forth joint efforts for the completion of a concrete plan for the development of power resources in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Outline of Plan

The paper reveals an outline of the plan in question as follows:

1. In view of the development of power resources forming the foundation of industrial facilities in Greater East Asia, these resources shall be developed first of all so as to make power plants permanent installations in conformity with the Japanese national defense and industrial schemes.

2. The development of power resources in Greater East Asia shall be carried on with greater attention paid to the development of water power resources than to that of coal and other power resources.

3. Special care shall be exercised in connection with the development of power resources according to territorial classifications, on the following basis:

(a) In Japan, new power resources shall be collectively developed and existing resources utilized to the highest degree so as to satisfy its industrial demands.

(b) In Chosen, Taiwan, Manchoukuo and North China, new power resources shall be collectively developed and existing resources developed on a larger scale so as to cope with the large consumption of electricity in these territories.

In China and South

(c) In Central China, South China and the southern areas, power resources shall be developed in such a manner as to satisfy the demands of the first-stage finishing processes of local industries, and consideration shall be occasionally given to the development of power resources on a larger scale if they are found hopeful.

(d) Power installations under construction shall be completed as quickly as possible with preference given to those requiring a brief space of time for construction work.

4. The development of power resources and the management of electric power enterprises shall be essentially conducted in the form of an independent undertaking so as to effect increased distribution of electric power in Greater East Asia.

5. Electric installations in Greater East Asia shall be properly controlled, technical information on electric engineering and electric machinery interchanged and unified, and electric instruments and tools standardized, so as to replenish electric power in Greater East Asia.

Ample Supply for Industry

6. Electric power shall be utilized to the fullest extent in connection with the mining and mechanical industries, and traffic and the farming so as to cope with the expansion of productive facilities in Greater East Asia.

7. A schedule shall be formulated for distribution of electric power to the fullest extent in accordance with the industrial and economic schemes for Greater East Asia.

8. Scientific researches shall be conducted for the utilization of wind velocity and sea currents for power generation in addition to electric power resources over vast areas in Greater East Asia.

9. Investigations shall be made so as to perfect electric installations in accordance with climatic conditions, volume of rainfalls and geographic conditions over the vast areas in Greater East Asia.

10. The production of electric instruments and tools shall be boosted and their quality improved so as to cope with the electric power development plan in Greater East Asia.

Bill Clearings

November 9
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	215,257	125,251
Balance	23,677	24,742

Palatable and Nourishing

Hokkaido butter is in such great demand that packers as well as churners are being kept furiously busy. Seen is the creamy food being stuffed into cans to be delivered to groceries.

STEEL STUDY VITAL FOR ADVANCED ARMS

Japan's Technicians and Enterprisers Must Beat Enemies In War of Production

Production of efficient arms and ordnance is dependent on the development of metallurgy as is seen from the simultaneous progress in Japan of metallurgy and the munitions industries in the past 50 years, especially since the outbreak of the China Affair in 1937, writes Dr. Tokushichi Mishima, Professor of the Tokyo Imperial University in the November 6 issue of the Sangyo Keizai.

Dr. Mishima tells of the present position of Japan, as regards metallurgy, as follows:

"What a belligerent nation of today requires is an ample supply of efficient arms. Neither a scanty supply of efficient arms, nor an ample supply of inefficient arms is essential for the successful prosecution of a modern war.

"From olden days, wars and metals have been closely connected with each other. For, without the required supply of superior materials, new types of efficient arms cannot be produced.

"The production of superior metallic products often leads to the invention of various arms which practically revolutionizes fighting methods. In other words, the development of the munitions industry is entirely dependent on elaborate plans and a liberal supply of superior metallic products.

For Production of Arms

"At present, the various world powers are using nickel chrome steel or nickel chrome molybdenum steel as important materials for the production of arms. The demand for these metals increases leaps and bounds in wartime, especially in such a gigantic war as is being fought now. This is why all belligerent nations are now doing their best to enrich the supply of nickel chrome and molybdenum. And in the case of a belligerent nation without sufficient resources of these metals, it is absolutely necessary that it should devote its time and energy to the production of economy steel which in spite of the smaller quantities of special elements contained therein, is perfectly suited for all purposes for which regular nickel chrome steel and regular nickel chrome molybdenum steel are required.

"The quantities of these special elements contained in economy steel naturally differ in accordance with the conditions of each country. Any kind of special steel, no matter how superior in quality, can be of no use unless it is available in substantial quantities. Therefore, each belligerent nation, based on its own conditions regarding the supply of the ores in view, has to follow a special policy to overcome the difficulty.

"Most belligerent nations at present are making efforts to replace nickel chrome steel by chrome molybdenum steel, and where even molybdenum is not obtainable in abundance they are using chrome manganese steel. These substitutes for nickel chrome steel, when properly treated by a heating process, will be as efficient as nickel chrome steel. In view of technical difficulties, however, it is advisable to use tungsten steel in place of nickel chrome steel in cases where a liberal supply of tungsten is available.

Used in High Speed Steel

"But, tungsten is required for making high speed steel and for the production of various tools, instruments, and machines, therefore it is rather difficult for any nation without an ample supply of tungsten to substitute it for nickel-chrome. In short, we may use chrome manganese steel in place of nickel chrome steel where we have a sufficient supply of chrome and manganese, and resort to nickel chrome molybenum steel only where there is no alternative.

"Ever since the outbreak of the China Affair, Japan has been conducting a serious study in order to enrich the supply of nickel ores, and thanks to the constant efforts exercised up to the present, it is steadily nearing a stage of self-sufficiency. As for the supply of chrome, manganese and tungsten, there are rich resources in the southern regions.

"Zirconium, tantalum, titanium and other rare metals are required for the production of high quality special steel. These rare metals are also expected to be discovered in some region or other now under Japan's control.

"By the strenuous efforts of the Imperial Forces, the foundation has been already laid for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and now it is the turn of the engineers, technicians and enterprisers in Japan to beat the enemy nations in the war of production and engineering."

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	113.90	—1.50
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	89.50	—2.90
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	88.90	—0.40
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.10	Same

INAUGRAL MEETING HELD BY OIL REFINING COUNCIL

Appointment of Staff Members And Plan to Up Production Discussed

The Oil Refining Council held its inaugural general meeting at the Marunouchi Kaikan, Tokyo, Monday, in order to discuss various problems awaiting settlement prior to the commencement of activities by the council, such as the defining of the council, appointment of staff members, the organization of the council, rules concerning the account settlement and the distribution of materials and technique among the member companies, says the Nippon Sangyo Keizai.

The detailed items discussed at the meeting were as follows:

A. (1) Various items concerning the comprehensive plan of production.
  (2) Exchange of experts and promotion of engineering.
  (3) Unification of regulation qualities and quality improvement.
  (4) Training, treatment, and replacement of employes.
  (5) Matters for study in compliance with the request of the Government.
  (6) Matters submitted by the Government for study or execution by the council.

B. (1) Acquisition of crude oil and distribution of its products.
  (2) Acquisition and distribution of various raw materials required.
  (3) Calculation of accounts and their settlement among the member companies.
  (4) Calculation of the cost of production and making of various tables.

The council will be divided into two sections the planning and the business departments, and a general affairs department under the direct control of the chief of the council.

The officials of the council will be appointed as follows:

Advisers:
Keizaburo Hashimoto (Japan Oil Co.)
Fusazo Ogura („ „ „)
Eizo Nagasaki (Showa Oil Co.)
Zenzo Matsumura (Maruzen Oil Co.)
Cho Hirai (Mitsubishi Oil Co.)

Chief Director:
Masakichi Mizuta (Japan Oil Co.)

Directors:
Kazuo Katayama (Maruzen Oil Co.)
Empei Nakahara (Toa Fuel Co.)
Bunta Yukimatsu (Showa Oil Co.)
Eizaburo Noguchi (Koa Oil Co.)
Heima Goto (Japan Mining Co.)
Kiyotake Yamagishi (Owaki Oil Co.)
Shunichi Takeuchi (Mitsubishi Oil Co.)
Masaichi Yamada (Mitsubishi Oil Co.)

N. CHINA INDUSTRIES STABILIZED BY BODY

Development Company Makes More Investments; Increases Vital Materials Output

With the approach of the fourth anniversary of the birth of the North China Development Company, Juichi Tsushima, president of the company delivered a speech to its staff members on November 6, in which the remarkable progress the company had made during the past four years were pointed out and the entire body of its employees asked to put in their efforts in a self-sacrificing manner for the promotion of its interests, reports the Sangyo Keizai.

The substance of Mr. Tsushima's speech follows:

"The investments made and loans extended by our company up to the end of October this year amount to ¥1,169,000,000, showing a gain of ¥382,000,000 over the figures for the end of October last year. Of this gain, ¥161,000,000 is in the amount of investments and ¥221,000,000 in the amount of loans. These investments and loans are essentially intended for the stabilization and expansion of the existing industries, and it is a matter of felicitation that the present-day production of coal, salt, raw cotton, iron and steel, alumina shale and fluorite have so much increased as to exceed the regular volume of their exports to Japan proper.

"On the other hand, traffic and electric power enterprises are making headway in parallel with the industrial development of the vast areas of North China. As for traffic in these areas, harbor facilities have been remarkably improved following the consolidation of lighter operators in Tientsin and Taku, and as for electric power enterprises, the North China Electrical Industrial Company came into being this summer with the mission of controlling and expanding local power plants.

"Simultaneously it deserves notice that the enlargement of investments and loans have gone a long way toward the expansion of the nitrogen fertilizer manufacturing industry in Shansi province following the merger of 36 plants under the control of the Military Administration."

Encourages Chinese Masses

C.P.S.

PEIPING, November 7.—As long as the 400,000,000 Chinese people still have enthusiasm, there shall be a ray of hope for the salvation of China, declared President Wang Ching-wei before the second meeting of the plenary session of the Hsin Min Hui in Peiping recently delivered at the special request of various organizations here.

BULL SHORT-COVER CAUSES BRISK GAINS

Jobbers Also Encouraged by News of Latest Victory of Imperial Navy Forces

Encouraged by the news of the destruction by the Japanese Navy of a large number of enemy seacraft and accelerated by the short-coverings by the bull camp, the Tokyo Stock Exchange witnessed another scene of festivity yesterday.

In the long-term section, the majority of the listed wares went briskly forward. For instance, Japan Sand Iron quickened the tempo of its upward swing by a spectacular gain of ¥5.70, Toyo Ball Bearing of ¥4.50 and Showa Electric Industrial of ¥3.70, Ishikawajima Shipbuilding and its new and Tokyo Hemp Yarn of ¥3.30. Reflecting this rosy atmosphere, Furukawa Electric Industrial jumped up ¥2.80, Fujikoshi Steel and Kanegafuchi Industrial ¥2.70 each, Ikegai Iron Works ¥2.50, Japan Precision Machinery ¥2.30 and Mitsubishi Electric Industrial ¥2.20.

The short-term section was irregular as a whole, the bourse issue and N. Y. K. sustaining losses of around ¥2.00.

The spot market was invariably bullish. Japan Optical Industrial and its new continued to rise ¥2.50 and ¥2.80 respectively, while Kato Iron Works and its new stepped up ¥2.00 and ¥2.30 respectively, Mitsubishi Trading and its new ¥1.50 each, Nichiman Aluminum ¥2.00, Special Steel and its new ¥1.00 and ¥1.70 respectively.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	— Delivery —		
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	147.4	144.8	144.8
Teikoku Rayon (50)	91.5	....	....
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	78.2	78.0	78.0
Toa Hemp Ind. (50)	80.5	80.5	81.5
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	103.7	102.1	102.3
Showa Elec. Ind. (50)	84.9	84.1	85.4
Toa Tobacco (50)	105.1	104.0	103.9
Manchou Tobacco (35)	97.5	97.5	97.5
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	106.5	106.9	106.0
O. S. K. (50)	98.9	99.9	99.1
Toyo Steamship (50)	76.9	....	77.0
Nissan Steamship (50)	69.9	68.7	68.7
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	103.6	104.7	104.9
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec. Ind. (50)	111.3	111.5	112.4
M'bishi Elec. Mach. (50)	146.7	149.7	149.1
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	71.0	70.2	70.3
Japan Beer (50)	......	117.0	116.1
Tropical Ind. (42½)	47.0	46.7	47.5
Asahi Glass (50)	129.8	127.3	128.2

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	115.4	124.7	113.9	113.9
N. Y. K., old	107.7	7.7	4.5	104.8
Do. new	92.1	2.2	89.4	89.5
Kanebo Spinning	147.0	7.0	5.4	145.6
Do. new	90.0	0.9	88.8	88.9
Teikoku Rayon, n.	78.6	8.7	6.8	77.0
Osaka Stock, new	64.9	4.9	2.5	62.7
Japan Steel Tube	76.0	6.3	5.0	75.1
Japan Oil	81.5	2.0	0.8	80.7
S. M. R.	76.3	6.4	4.0	74.0
Mitsubishi Heavy	95.4	5.6	4.6	94.6
Hokkaido Coal	78.6	8.6	8.0	78.1
Toyo Rayon, new	63.0	3.0	1.8	62.1
Hitachi Iron Works	95.6	5.7	4.7	94.7
Kokura Iron Works	57.9	7.9	7.5	57.5
Japan Beer, new	58.0	8.0	7.2	57.2
Nichiro Fishery	81.6	1.6	1.5	81.5
Japan Fishery, new	48.3	8.5	8.1	48.1
Japan Sugar, new	73.9	3.9	2.6	73.0
Ensuiko Sugar	65.5	5.5	4.0	64.1
Japan Mining	58.4	8.4	8.1	58.1
Manchou Ind.	61.7	1.7	0.9	60.9

Insurance Firms for Hainan

In line with the Greater East Asia insurance policy, the Overseas Liaison Committee announced Thursday that three Japanese insurance firms were granted approval to open for business on Hainan Island, a report from Heihow said. The three firms are the Nippon Fire Insurance Company, the Meiji Marine and Fire Insurance Company, and the Kyodo Marine and Fire Insurance Company.

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4.—Discounting of bills.
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WORLD RESOURCES SURVEYED

Belgian Congo Now Produces More Diamonds Than South Africa—Farming, Mining Well-Developed In Tunis—French Morocco Lives on Live Stock

S. Africa, Basutoland, Swaziland

The gold output in the Union of South Africa occupies about one-third of the world total, amounting in value to about 90 per cent of the mineral products of the country. The principal producing district is Johannesburg. The country is also noted for its diamond, but today it is surpassed by Belgian Congo.

Agriculture is principally developed on the plateau on the coast of the Indian Ocean extending from east to south.

Basutoland, a sultanate surrounded by the Union of South Africa, is under the control of Britain where sheep-breeding is an important industry.

Swaziland is a British territory engaged chiefly in cattle-raising.

Southwest Africa

Southwest Africa is under the mandatory rule of the Union of South Africa. On account of the scarcity of water, agriculture is not thriving, but stock-farming, particularly sheep-breeding, is vigorously pursued, mainly in the southern district. Mineral products are the chief exports.

In South Rhodesia a fairly large amount of gold and asbestos are obtainable.

Nyassaland is located at the interior in the eastern part of Africa. Field-and-stock farming is carried on mainly on the Shire plateau to the east of River Shire through which Lake Nyassa empties itself into the Indian Ocean.

Tanganyika has a narrow strip of plain along the coast with the western region elevated, where stock-farming is conducted. Gold represents its staple mineral product and chief export.

Bechuanaland located to the east of Southwest Africa has stock-farming as its principal industry.

Uganda, Kenya, British Somaliland

Uganda is situated in the central part of Africa. It forms a plateau 1,000 to 1,200 meters from the sea level. Stock-farming is the main industry, while coffee and gold constitute its staple exports.

Three-fifths of the total area of Kenya along the sea coast forms a plain, but the land is barren and is not suitable for agriculture. The western part of the territory forms a plateau where farming is conducted.

In British Somaliland the native inhabitants lead a nomadic life.

Zanzibar Island is a coral-island located 22.5 miles off the eastern coast of Africa and is famous for oil of cloves it produces.

In Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, farming is done by means of irrigation, the principal product being raw cotton.

Kamerun is under British mandate, where estate farming by the Britishers is thriving.

Nigeria occupies the central part of African Sudan. A portion of its territory forms the Sahara Desert, while farming goes on in the littoral region.

Togoland, Gold Coast, Gambia

Togoland is 87,300 square kilometers in area, of which about one-third is under British mandate and the rest under the French. Together with the Gold Coast, it is well known as a cocoa producing country. In recent years, Britain has been suffering from an oversupply of cocoa and coffee in these territories.

Peanuts are the main product of Gambia, where stock-farming is also carried on. The native inhabitants depend on imports for their staple food.

The inhabitants in Sierra Leone are a negro race and lead a primitive life, all industrial and economic machinery being in the hands of the Britishers.

The main products of Mauritius Island are cane-sugar and timber.

French Africa

Both agriculture and mining are well developed in Tunis, producing fair quantities of corn and other agricultural and mineral products, but due to importation of large volumes of fabrics and metal products the territory has been showing an unfavorable balance of trade year after year.

Generally speaking, Algeria is a barren land, so that stock-farming constitutes the main industry of the country. French Morocco also makes stock-farming its principal industry, but in recent years field-farming has been developed to a certain extent. The northern sections of the French territories along the Gulf of Guinea, namely, French Equatorial Africa, Kamerun, West Africa and Togoland, border on the Sudan Desert, while in the coastal regions, farming is conducted with coffee, palm oil and rubber as the staple exports. The rice produced on Madagascar Island leads the world in point of the size of both yield and cultivated fields.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1942

America Breaks Another Tradition

American military forces have commenced full-fledged hostile operations against French North Africa, again ruthlessly attacking the territory of a neutral nation. In consequence France has been obliged to break off diplomatic relations with the United States. War in earnest between the two countries now seems to be in prospect in legal form as well as in virtual fact.

With this latest American invasion of French territory, the United States has wantonly cast another of her historical traditions into the dust bin. The country which in recent years has recklessly thrown away one by one all her historical domestic virtues has also been throwing away her traditional principles of international policy in her mad lust for power. Now she seems to have deliberately sacrificed her traditional friendship with France for the sake of booty in Africa. Imperialistic power, to be gathered up while the war offers a ready pretext of strategic necessity, apparently exerts an irresistable lure upon the perverted America of today even if it means knifing in the back her oldest friend.

What would Lafayette, who helped America become a free nation, say today if he could see American troops fighting Frenchmen to rob the territories of France? What would Jefferson, who established the ideals of French liberalism on American soil, say today if he could see his countrymen repudiating those principles to enslave the people who had inspired them in the first place? "Lafayette, we are here," exclaimed Pershing when he came to France with an American army in 1917 to repay America's debt of honor, but what can the American commander of today say when he leads his army into French territory to desecrate the memory of Lafayette?

Apparently the United States has forgotten how instrumental France was in making American independence possible, how helpful France has consistently been throughout the history of America's dealings with the rest of the world, how France was more than once not only a friend but an ally in arms. But now that France is in her hour of adversity, cherishing neutrality and peace in order to regenerate herself bravely and constructively along the progressive lines of a dawning new era, the United States has chosen to batten herself at the expense of this erstwhile friend.

This recent policy of cynical greed on the part of the United States will undoubtedly yield her some temporary booty. But it is to be questioned if it will yield her very much gain. In the first place, the fundamental need of the United States and of all the Allies and particularly of Russia is a second front. But this attack on North Africa does not constitute a second front, for a second front must be a front in Europe against Germany. This latest attack merely creates a camouflage front which screens a raid on an innocent bystander.

In the second place, this raid will only prove to have increased the strength of America's enemies, for it is inconceivable that France will passively tolerate this action. An aroused France will fight back against this unjustifiable attack, which means that France which had been a neutral, which had been a friend and even an ally, will now become an implacable enemy.

In the long run, will not this action be the sowing of dragon's teeth which will only yield a harvest of eventual ruin for America? Will not the wrecking of America's policy be the eventual price of her abandonment of her traditional friendship with France?

National Savings

In the light of various economic and financial indices during the first two quarters of the current financial year, there is no reason to be worried over the smooth operation of Japan's wartime finances. According to the latest official announcement of the Finance Ministry, total savings during the second quarter of the current financial year amounted to ¥4,026,000,000, showing an increase of ¥1,300,000,000 over the corresponding period of last year. Coupled with the savings of ¥6,878,000,000 in the first quarter, of the year, the total of national savings during the first two quarters amounted to as much as ¥10,904,000,000, corresponding to 47 per cent of the expected yearly savings of ¥23,000,000,000.

The cause of this phenomenon may be traceable to various reasons. First of all, we must point out that the Government floated fewer bonds than was generally expected and brought about a relative scarcity of currency volume to be earmarked for savings. In other words, out of the expected yearly flotation of ¥17,000,000,000, the Government only issued ¥3,000,000,000 of bonds during the the second quarter of the year. Even coupled with the flotation sum of the first quarter of the same financial year, the aggregate amounted only to ¥6,500,000,000. Next we may point out that the Government made fewer expenditures than was previously expected during the period in view of the technique of its financial transaction. Thus these caused a comparative scarcity of the volume of currency in circulation to be appropriated for national savings.

It would also be improper not to take into consideration another re-assuring financial factor. Let us refer to this point. Assuming that 60 per cent of the expected yearly sum of ¥6,000,000,000 were spent as as industrial productivity expansion funds, the sum already disbursed would, in all probability, amount to ¥3,600,000,000 during the first two quarters of the current financial year. Coupled with the sum of national debts already floated during the same period, the total would amount to only ¥10,130,000,000. Hence the satisfying conclusion can be reached that the sum of ¥10,130,000,000 has been amply met by national savings.

Generally speaking, the importance of national savings lies in the fact that people should not spend Government-diffused funds for useless purposes such as drinking, smoking and other unhealthy entertainments. It might be inevitable that the sum of national savings would periodically change a little in proportion to the size of the Government expenditures. Moreover it is almost certain in the light of the past financial experiences that Government revenues and bank deposits during the latter two quarters should increase by leaps and bounds with the approach of the end of the year from various economic reasons. Therefore the aforesaid analysis permits us to conclude that there is no reason for either the Government or the people to be worried over the operation of Japan's wartime finances.

Koxinga's Pleas Unheeded

The Tokugawa policy of non-interference in continental affairs is well exemplified in the refusal of aid to the celebrated Koxinga, a patriotic general of the Ming dynasty, who drove the Dutch out of Formosa and for three generations held it against the Manchu conquerors of China. The governors of all other provinces surrendered, and he alone upheld the remnant of Ming authority. Half a Japanese himself, being the son of a Ming refugee by a Nagasaki woman, he pleaded his birth as a reason for asking for an alliance and reinforcements from the Japanese. Several young daimyos, together with quite a number of samurai, fired by his appeal, wished to volunteer, but the Tokugawa authorities absolutely refused to allow them to do so. (Extract from "The Awakening of Japan" by Kakuzo Okakura.)

A Year Ago Today

Nov. 10, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

Premier Hideki Tojo made an appeal to the press in Japan today to collaborate fully in measures for executing the nation's basic policy for settlement of the China Affair and for the promotion of world peace through the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in an address to representatives of venacular papers.

* * *

Prime Minister Winston Churchill, speaking at the Lord Mayor's annual luncheon today, warned that the war "may soon spread to the remaining fourth of the globe."

* * *

As the result of recent re-enforcement of troops of the Chungking central army to Yunnan Province allegedly for the defense of southwestern China and the Burma route, bitter sentiment has been growing between them and the Yunnan Provincial Army under the command of General Lung Yun. The friction is said to have developed between them concerning the districts they are garrisoning, payment question and matters relative to their command, according to information reaching Canton from Kunming today.

* * *

Hu Shih, Chungking Ambassador to Washington, has presented President Roosevelt with a document which informed quarters said probably is a message from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, requesting more Lease-Lend aid and outlining Chungking's views on world developments.

* * *

A semi-monthly air service between the United States and Africa was inaugurated today when the Pan American Airways Capetown Clipper took off for San Juan, Puerto Rico.

APPALLING SHIPPING LOSSES SUFFERED BY BRITISH NATION

Axis Navy Determined to Continue Ferocious Attacks On Allied Merchantmen on High Seas

By FIRST-CLASS SUB-LIEUTENANT MASAYOSHI ISSHIKI
Member of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters
(From the Taiyo)

Part I

With the might of the British navy and the merchant navy, Britain has extended her powerful influence into Africa, Asia, the Americas and Australia and into all the seas of the world, and long has she boasted that the sun does not set where the Union Jack flies. By her control of the seven seas, England has striven to control the world.

Yet, the nucleus of this mighty world empire is but a cluster of islands lying off the western coast of Europe, and without an adequate domestic supply of the vital materials for national existence the British Isles is wholly dependent upon foreign sources for her foodstuff and daily necessities. This island nation could not help but be gravely concerned over the vulnerability of the vital sea routes that led to her shores, and when the clouds of war darkened the British skies the severing of these life-lines would not only stop her from waging war but would also threaten her very existence.

Bitter experiences have taught the English how much they depend upon the free traffic of sufficient shipping to and from her ports. The first European War, was in substance, a struggle between Germany and England for the supremacy of the seas.

It was on February, 1917, that Germany began her unrestricted submarine warfare, and in April of that year 470 British ships were sunk to total 870,000 tons destroyed in a single month. By June the average monthly toll on British commerce was 330 ships, aggregating 630,000 tons.

Loses 300,000 Tons Monthly

As against these losses England and her allies could construct only 300,000 tons of new ships a month, so that monthly her merchant navy was being diminished by more than 300,000 tons. So effective was this war against commerce that in the spring of 1918 the food stocks in England had depleted to the extent that it was estimated that only about two or three weeks' supply remained.

At this critical stage the determined, stubborn British and French, with their new ally, the United States, desperately undertook a mass shipbuilding program and concentrated their resources in a final effort. Germany could not withstand the combined resistance of these allied nations, and finally she was forced to surrender to them. England narrowly escaped an ignoble fate.

The second European War was a protest by Germany, staking her whole future on her action, against the greedy, unjust British deeds whereby she utilized her exclusive control of the maritime routes to monopolize the world's resources.

And, today, a grave danger, more serious than any that has ever faced her, is confronting England. About three-fourths of Britain's necessary foodstuff is imported, and therefore, should her lines of communications be cut, she would be faced with starvation. With such a vulnerable factor, it is only natural that Germany would look towards defeating her enemy by attacking her commerce rather than make a direct assault with armed forces upon the British Isles.

15,000,000 Tons Sunk

Germany has announced that up to the end of June of this year she has sunk 19,640,000 tons of enemy shipping, while England has admitted for that period to have lost 11,200,000 tons. By calculating the mean between these two figures, we can estimate that well over 15,000,000 tons have actually been destroyed by Germany.

A table of German successes for the first six months of this year shows that 400,600 tons were sunk in January, 525,400 tons in February, 646,900 tons in March, 585,000 tons in April, 942,000 tons in May and 944,000 tons in June. Each month shows a decided increase over the preceding month.

At the outbreak of the European War England had about 21,000,000 tons of shipping available, which was about one-third of the world's total tonnage. Britain subsequently took over about 11,000,000 tons of shipping from neutral and enemy countries to add to her merchant fleet, while her shipyards were busily constructing new bottoms, but this latter source could not provide more than 150,000 to 200,000 tons a month. But, of all these vessels available for private use only about 7,900,000 tons could be qualified as seaworthy, ocean-going ships, and from her experiences England knows that she must have at least 7,200,000 tons as the minimum for supply-carrying ships.

If her shipping should be reduced below that level, England would find it impossible to maintain the daily life of her people and as a result would be unable to continue war. The margin between what she requires and what she has is but 700,000 tons.

How much shipping has been sunk recently? In July the total British commerce destroyed by Japan, Germany and Italy amounted to 1,100,000 tons. The aggregate tonnage of ships sunk by these three Powers in June was 1,800,000 tons. These figures are admittedly an exception and cannot be expected to be the average for each month, for in some months the raids on commerce have netted only about 400,000 tons. But, recently the three Axis Powers have undertaken concentrated attack upon Anglo-American shipping with the consequent scoring of such brilliant successes.

Must Have Navy

It is a growing belief of late that Germany's destiny will be determined by her submarines. On this subject there may be varied opinions, but to defeat England the following factors must be understood. The great German army may be victorious everywhere on land, but without a navy there is no way by which to strike down England.

However, should the submarine fleet be powerful enough to reduce the British merchant navy below the required 7,200,000 tons, then it would be possible to strangle England out of existence without utilizing the army to land upon the British Isles. The German people, therefore, have reason to believe that the fate of their country depends upon their submarines.

In normal times England imports from 65,000,000 to 70,000,000 tons of goods anually, and from these figures it can be estimated that at the very least she must have no less than 50,000,000 tons imported for her bare living necessities. To transport this minimum quantity of goods, about 37,000,000 or 38,000,000 tons of shipping are required, so that if each vessel could make five round-trips a year at least 7,200,000 to 7,300,000 tons of bottoms must be constantly on the seas.

Assuming that England has at present about 11,000,000 tons of shipping, we can see that her days are numbered should Japan, Germany and Italy continue to sink a monthly total of 800,000 or 900,000 tons in their war upon British commerce.

This crisis may be settled temporarily by the Anglo-American shipping pool, but the United States cannot be expected to contribute more than 5,800,000 tons. However, under her present shipbuilding capacity England, who was brought up on the sea and developed by the sea, is unexpectedly approaching the day when she will face critical shipping problems and finally will perish in the sea. This is the likely fate of England.

Japanese Activities

Now, to examine the blows struck by the Imperial Japanese Navy against enemy shipping, we know by the announcements of the Imperial Headquarters on July 18 and 27 that following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and up to July 16 Japanese aircraft have sunk 194 ships totalling 829,000 tons, while submarines destroyed 107 ships aggregating 795,000 tons and surface vessels and other naval arms have accounted for 73 ships of 382,000 tons. The total tonnage of enemy shipping destroyed in the first seven months of the war is thus 2,006,000 tons.

The above figures show the brilliant achievements by the Japanese Air Forces, and they also demonstrate the outstanding success of our submarines which can be said to have operated in favorable comparison with the German undersea craft, yet a different emphasis is suggested.

The Japanese submarine fleet, as reported in the Imperial Headquarters' announcement, operated in the western Indian Ocean and South African coast from the early part of June to early July to sink 25 ships totalling 200,000 tons, and it is probable that most of these victims were flying the British flag.

Up to this time Japanese submarines had sunk an average of about 100,000 tons a month, but at one jump they destroyed twice that figure. The sinking of so many ships in that area alone clearly manifested the great striking power of Japanese submarines.

As these operations were carried out simultaneously with successful raids upon enemy commerce by Germany and Italy in European waters, England, gravely disturbed by the growing Indian problem, was keenly shocked regarding the severity of her shipping situation. And, this crisis which may likely lead to the disintegration of the British Empire was increased by the fact that Japan has, by extending her submarine operations to the southern tip of Africa, given important support to her German and Italian allies carrying on the war on the other side of this continent,

THE MIRRORS OF THE HEROIC AGE

Ota Dokan

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times Advertiser Staff

VI

The star of the Yamanouchi house of Uyesugi visibly declined since the death of Nagao Masataka in 1463 and especially after the outbreak of the Kageharu rebellion which not only sapped its material resources but diminished the personal prestige of Akisada, Lord of Yamanouchi. In inverse ratio to its declension became conspicuous the extraordinary rise in power and fame of Ogigayatsu Uyesugi of which Sadamasa was the Lord. The growing prosperity of the latter—a junior branch of the Uyesugis, now fairly eclipsing Yamanouchi, was universally attributed to the merits of Ota Dokan, its first Minister. As long as Okisada was busy grappling with Kageharu and his great ally, Shigeuji, he must keep up his best countenance with Ogigayatsu, as he had to use its cooperation in fighting the two foes, but when, thanks to Dokan's indispensable and victorious services, he had all but subdued Kageharu and signed a truce with Shigeuji and thus begun to feel himself more or less secure, then he waxed jealous of Ogigayatsu's growing power.

It may be that Akisada was sincere in his conviction—there is some ground in thinking he was—that while fighting his enemy of a far-off region, he found himself confronted with a new potential enemy, nearer home, in the person of his kinsman, Ogigayatsu, and that thenceforward he must make it his care to prevent Ogigayatsu from growing too powerful. What was the best way to effect this purpose? The obvious answer was to remove Ota Dokan, the strongest pillar of Ogigayatsu. To this objective therefore Akisada now bent all his resourceful energies. He used every available opportunity in an insidious way to estrange Dokan from Sadamasa and vice versa, and alas! it bore its poisonous fruit, as we shall see by and by, thanks partly to the fantastic and complicated nature of the political circumstances prevailing at the time.

Fears Fratricidal Feud

The shrewd eye of Dokan saw that Yamanouchi was growing envious of his master's rising prestige. Also he foresaw that a time might come when the two Uyesugis might be involved, even against their will, in a fratricidal conflict. Accordingly, he commenced the thoroughgoing repairs of his castles in Yedo and Kawagoe, and otherwise strengthened his defenses to make his position unassailable in Musashi province.

Meanwhile Akisada's secret agents were spinning their web around Sadamasa at Ogigayatsu. One of them, Soga by name, whispered into his ear a plausible argument, something like this: "Do you realize why Dokan is moving heaven and earth to strengthen his defenses? Ostensibly to protect Kanto against outside foes, even against Yamanouchi, but how about his own ambition to replace Ogigayatsu and to make himself the overlord of Kanto? If he has no such ambition, his growing too powerful in Yedo may excite the fear and suspicion of Yamanouchi and thereby invite a fatal rupture between the two houses. Dokan must not be allowed to become too invincible."

Sadamasa like a fool believed these words. He advised Dokan to stop, as he put it, his warlike preparations. Now that peace was about to dawn in Kanto, they must refrain from doing anything which might provoke unnecessary suspicion or misunderstanding as between the two Uyesugis, as it was his policy to maintain forever their traditional relations of goodwill. Dokan ignored his master's advice. He went on as lustily as ever with his great preparedness campaign. Not only did he mightily strengthen his famous citadels but he redoubled his efforts in training his soldiers. As one instance of his original methods in the discipline of his men, it is related that all his bowmen were made to gather at the practice ground the first thing in the morning every day to exercise archery, and whoever was absent was made to pay a fine which was pooled as a prize to be distributed among winners of best marks at the contest.

Besides, Dokan's imperious heart often made him speak out what he thought, without fear or hesitation. He was heard, for instance, to make such "boastful" remarks: "If Ogigayatsu has risen high in the estimation of the world, was it not owing to the merits of the Otas—my honored father and myself?"—"Growing, as Ogigayatsu is growing now, with our strong loyal backing, is it not well within the realm of possibility that it should some day come to command the supreme position in Kanto?" Such utterances, true in every syllable, when bandied about from lip to lip, were apt to be so garbled as to bear a treasonable import by the time they reached the ears of the suspectful Sadamasa. Just as the late U.S. President Wilson waxed terribly angry (this is a matter of history) when he heard that his quondam "best friend," Colonel House, went about boasting that he was doing everything to patch up the peace of Europe while Wilson was only a sounding symbol, and when Secretary of State Lansing made a similar statement behind his back to the effect that he, not Wilson, was the doer of things and ought to be in Paris, etc., and broke with them both,—so was Uyesugi Sadamasa wroth beyond measure when he knew what Dokan was allegedly saying and doing behind his back. Little did he suspect that he was the victim of the "fifth column agents" among his own retinue.' So at last he made up his mind to punish Dokan for his "treasonable disobedience."

Is Treacherously Killed

To capture Dokan by force was impracticable. There were his unassailable fortresses and his invincible loyal-hearted fighters. If he lightly proceeded to punish him he was more likely to be punished himself. So one day in July, 1486, Sadamasa invited Dokan to be "entertained" at his yakata in Kasuya, Sagami province, and the unsuspecting Dokan responded, and as he had entered the bath room, naked and defenseless, in rushed a band of assassins after him to stop his mortal breath.

His last moments were variously pictured, most of them in colors of romantic imagination, one account saying that Dokan held for a moment the long spear thrust before him, and recited his swan song with unruffled dignity ere he yielded to his fate. The true account is probably that he had barely had time to murmur with his last breath that it was going to be the last of the Uyesugis as well as of his own life.

Ota Dokan was 54 years old when he died at Kasuya. On November 18, 1918 the late Emperor Taisho was graciously pleased to honor his memory by conferring upon him the junior grade of the Third Court Rank posthumously. The 450th anniversary of his death was celebrated by the Tokyo Municipal Office on July 26, 1936 when a monument in honor of Dokan was erected near Takebashi bridge, outside the Hirakawa Gate of the outer Imperial Moat.

The site of Uyesugi Sadamasa's residence where Dokan was murdered is marked by a wooden monument at Kami Kasuya, Takabeya of Kami-gori in Kanagawa prefecture. Near this spot is found what is called Dokan's tomb and there is another tomb of Dokan, the so-called "kubi-zuka," where his head was allegedly buried, near a Buddhist temple called Daiji-ji at Shimo Kasuya, not far from the other tomb. At Taiheicho, Honjo Ward, Tokyo, there is a Buddhist temple called "Ho-on-ji" in the cemetery attached to which is found another Dokan tomb beneath which, we are told, some locks of the martyred hero or some other treasured relic lies buried. What with these tombs and monuments, together with the castles and temples or their ruins, already referred to, sacred unto Dokan's memory, scattered over the Kanto district, it is hardly needful to add that the loved and revered memory of Ota Dokan is not likely to be forgotten as long as this nation exists.

(End)

In the Periodicals

Gaiko Jiho, Vol. 104, No. 3 dated November 1, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Gaiko Jiho-sha, Tokyo. Price 60 sen. Leading articles: Germany's Long-Term War Structure, Protracted War Structure of America, Britain and Chungking, Present and Future of Germany's Marine Transportation, Observation on U.S. Off-Season Election, Soviet Russia's Southern Policy and War Strategy, Theory of Co-Prosperity Sphere Economy, Political Achievements of Manchoukuo in 10th Anniversary of Its Founding, and Study on the War Aim of the United States.

Gaiko Hyoron, Vol. 22, No. 11, November, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Nippon Gaisei Kyokai, Tokyo. Price 40 sen. Leading articles: New Development of World Situation, Worldly Meaning of the War of Greater East Asia, Recollection and Observation of European War, History of India's Struggle for Anti-British Movement, the War of Greater East Asia and China Problem, and Germany's Health Protection Policy in Colonial Territories.

Shuho; a weekly published by the Board of Information, No. 317 dated November 4, 1932 (in Japanese). Leading articles: Establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Unification of Administration in Japan Proper and Colonial Territories, Simplification of Administrative Business and Observation of New Organ, and Results of Sea Battle of South Pacific.

Chosen; a monthly magazine, No. 329, October, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Government-General of Chosen. Leading articles: Present Phase of Cultural Policy in Chosen, New Departure of Chosen's Amusement Enterprises, Literature of Chosen, New Step of Diffusion of National Language, Educational Culture in Chosen, Printing Culture of Chosen, Various Phases of Agricultural Culture of Chosen, and Development Seen in Chosen's Architecture.

READERS IN COUNCIL

British Wickedness

To the Editor:

The arrest of Mahatma Gandhi at the outset of the All India National Congress held in Bombay, is one of the most remarkable events of the present war, marking as it does, the culminating point in the revolution of the Asiatic peoples which has surely aroused the masses from their profound religious lethargy, to the cultivation of the spirit and ancestral tradition, for the establishment of a new era of freedom. Moreover, because this event is at the same time, the most eloquent gesture of British cruelty and cowardice.

It was not long ago that Sir Stafford Cripps, emissary of the British Government solemnly invited Mahatma Gandhi to his residence. While he was expecting the arrival of the Indian leader to open the conversations, he suddenly heard the sound of Gandhi's motorcar approaching, and setting aside all prejudice, Cripps descended the steps of his palace and reaching Gandhi's car humbly opened the door so that he could alight. . .

These are symptoms of decadence that invite deep reflection. They form the nerve center of the corruption of Britain. For it was the representative of the proudest and most arrogant court of the world bowing; the British Empire prostrating itself, through Cripps, before the man who for more than 20 years upheld the banner of opposition to British influence in Indian territory. All arrogance, all gallantry, all heroism, were ended with this gesture of hypocrisy which must have nauseated the untamable nature of the Oriental dreamer.

Besides showing her weakness Britain displayed her cowardice. Her respect toward the revolutionary was not sincere. It simply was miserable tactics employed by the British envoy to cajole Gandhi and obtain the submission of his people to cooperate in the war, and thus carry on forever British oppression in India. Seeing that her subtlety did not succeed in subduing the apostle, and that without fear or fatigue, he continued his arduous campaign for liberty, Britain, who only yesterday humbled her pride before Mahatma Gandhi, sent two gendarmes to arrest him for the sole reason that this man of unconquerable spirit presided over the assembly which demands the withdrawal of the British forces from the leader while he was praying and who, upon hearing the order of his arrest, failed to show the slightest sign of fear. With the serenity suited to his superior temple he let them know that he was ready to go to prison, impassively continuing his prayers for half an hour longer, and presently stretching out his hands to the violence of the policemen.

Makes the Same Mistake

But in the same manner as Britain made a mistake when she attempted to bend the will of the Indian people through intimidation and coercion, she erred now when she resorted to brutality.

Nothing is clearer than this arrest of Mahatma Gandhi to show that two opposite worlds are at war, the spiritual dream of Greater East Asia and the materialistic and pharisaic fever of Britain and North America. We are miles apart, which in itself is another reason to sustain that the right to dominate the peoples of Asia is not theirs; not only because the Asiatic races are quite capable of governing and organizing themselves without outside interference, but because Britain is unable to understand them.

For the average Englishman the revolution of Mahatma Gandhi has been the mania of an old man with a soul full of resentment against the Britishers. Never have they taken his demands seriously, nor have they listened to the solicitous appeals whereby he interpreted the feeling of his race. The revolution of Gandhi they thought, was not to be feared but on the contrary, is something comical, derisive and laughable because it lacks force, it has no weapons, nor a well trained army.

In their blindness they have not noticed that this silent revolution spreads like a fire, reaching unsuspected boundaries. The non-cooperation, the passive resistance and the civil disobedience was something to be sneered at by the financiers of Market Street and they have failed to see the importance of this movement, without hatred or violence, inspired only in a mystical sentiment of love for the oppressed and for those who suffer. Today this revolution threatens the stability of Britain and promises to shake the British Empire to its very foundation.

We can say nothing but make a note of these reflections while war events follow their course, and extend our tribute of respect and admiration to this valorous and illustrious prisoner who as a new redeemer "suffers persecution for the sake of Justice."

SABURO YOSHIDA.

November 8.